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Journal of the Society of Arts.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1862.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Society and others are informed that Season Tickets may be obtained at the Society's house on application to Mr. S. T. Davenport, the financial officer. Price three guineas and five guineas, the latter also admitting to the Horticultural Gardens and *fetes* during the season.

It is understood to be in contemplation to appropriate to those who take Season Tickets at an early date a certain number of reserved seats for the Opening Ceremonial on the 1st of May.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—GUARANTEE.

The Council beg to announce that the Guarantee Deed is now lying at the Society's House for signature, and they will be much obliged if those gentlemen who have given in their names as Guarantors, as well as others interested in the Exhibition, will make it convenient to call there and attach their signatures to the Document. Signatures for sums amounting in the aggregate to £446,600, have been attached to the Deed.

WEEKLY PROGRESS OF THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

With the exception of a sheet or two of glass which still require to be fixed, the eastern dome may be pronounced to be completed, as far as external aspect is concerned; internally some small portion of the upper part of the scaffolding has been removed, and preparations have been made to lower the rest as expeditiously as possible, as soon as the decoration is finished. With the greatest exertion, however, the task will take more than a fortnight to accomplish, and until then the flooring of the dais, and the erection of the fountain which is to occupy its centre, cannot be commenced. The western dome is very little behind its fellow, and it seems probable that the flooring of the two daises will begin together.

Mr. Crace is entitled to high praise for the very rapid manner in which he has pushed on the decoration. For the third and last time the travelling scaffold has traversed the nave, and as soon as the three last ribs are coloured it will be pulled down. The great service which it has rendered, both to the contractors and to Mr. Crace, certainly reflects much credit on its constructor, Mr. Clemence. As fast as it advances, the rails upon which it has been running are taken up and the flooring laid over the nave,

and, in order to make room for this latter part of the work, the steam-hoist, which was used for raising materials to the top of the eastern dome, has been removed.

In the North Courts the floor is being laid with great expedition. It has been decided to run a narrow gallery along the north side of the two extreme Courts, and this is now in course of construction; it will have the effect of breaking the rather blank look of the wall which forms the south side of the refreshment rooms.

In the western annexe so much remains to be done that there is still cause for some anxiety. In 1851, at the corresponding date of the 1st of March, a considerable portion of the machinery was not only in the building, but fitted; as yet, only a small portion of machinery from Switzerland has been received. With the very great resources, however, which are available on the present occasion, this anxiety must not be allowed to continue. Two steam cranes, patented and constructed by Messrs. Chaplin, of Glasgow, are at work in the annexe, and will be of great use in raising and transporting large pieces of machinery. A portion of this building will be reserved for a third-class refreshment court, and cellarage has been constructed underneath it. Six large boilers are to find place in the boiler house, which is being built at the north-western corner of the Horticultural Garden; three of these are already on the spot, and one is fixed. The steam pipes have been laid in two double rows along the length of the annexe.

The eastern annexe is comparatively in a more advanced condition, as the preparations necessary for the reception of machinery in motion have not to be made here. The bays, which are to contain agricultural machinery and implements, are already floored, and the spaces allotted to exhibitors are marked out in them.

Some time must elapse before the contractors can take possession of the refreshment courts, as the plaster will require a continuance of fine weather to allow it to dry. Meanwhile, Messrs. Veillard and Martin, the French contractors for refreshments, have taken possession of the row of offices beneath the north-western picture gallery, and have made arrangements to supply the staff of Her Majesty's Commissioners with luncheons, &c. It is to be regretted that they have produced an unfavourable impression by a high tariff of charges, which augurs badly for their success when put into competition with the English contractors.

Mr. Crace has succeeded in colouring and decorating the great picture galleries in a very effective manner, and with a rapidity truly surprising. On Saturday afternoon 75 feet run of wall, 30 feet high, was painted in a quarter of an hour. Mr. Redgrave has already taken possession of the eastern gallery, and is thus in a

position to arrange for the hangings of the British pictures, which are coming in very rapidly, and have hitherto found a location in the corridor beneath the gallery. A large number of pictures have been sent in for exhibition, the merits of which are doubtful, and these have been temporarily placed in the council room of the Royal Horticultural Society.

From abroad goods are beginning to come in fast, our own colonies taking the lead. Among these are three cases from St. Helena; 58 from Liberia; 53 from Prince Edward's Island; and 25 from Newfoundland. Of foreign countries, Switzerland was first on the spot with 64 cases, principally machinery, from St. Gall; then we have 20 cases of furniture from Bremen; two large masses of building stone from Prussia; six cases from Russia, five of which contain articles in malachite, and are of considerable value; and three pictures from Denmark.

EGYPT.

M. Auguste Mariette and Sulfi Effendi will shortly arrive in this country to represent the interests of the Egyptian exhibitors at the coming Exhibition.

TWELFTH ORDINARY MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5TH, 1862.

The Twelfth Ordinary Meeting of the One Hundred and Eighth Session was held on Wednesday, the 5th inst., Thomas Bazley, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following candidates were proposed for election as members of the Society:—

Alexander, Francis	103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Brown, Alfred	{ 25, Newman-street, Oxford-street, W.
Capper, Walter	{ 69, Gracechurch-street, E.C., and 3, Kidbrooke-terrace, Blackheath, S.E.
Chambers, Thomas, jun. .	55, Coleman-street, E.C.
Clarke, G. Somers	20, Cockspur-street, S.W.
Davis, Geo. Henry, LL.D.	{ Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, E.C.
Donne, William, jun.	51, Cheapside, E.C.
Edwardes, Alfred	{ Warwick-house, Regent-street, W.
Gooch, Thomas	{ Seacombe-lodge, Clapham-park, S.
Hollow, James	{ 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Jordan, Henry	17, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Lawes, Thomas	65, City-road, E.C.
Lines, John Phillips	{ Lloyd's Patriotic Fund, County Chambers, 14, Cornhill, E.C.
Macrae, Alex. Septimus ..	18, Chapel-street, Liverpool.
McCrae, Henry Chas.	Halifax, Yorkshire.
McEwen, David Painter ..	{ Highwood-house, Mill-hill, N.W.
Morse, Hon. F. H.	{ Consulate of the United States of America, 67, Gracechurch-street, E.C.
Mottram, John	{ Boy-court, 35A, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

Moulton, Stephen	{ Kingston-house, Bradford-o-Avon, Wilts.
Patten, William	22, Old Fish-street, E.C.
Porter, Robert	29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Prince, George	{ 204, Upper Thames-st., E.C., and 32, Clifton-road, Clifton-hill, N.W.
Robinson, John	Durban, Natal.
Skipper, Chas., jun.	{ 1, St. Dunstan's-hill, Great Tower-street, E.C.
Smith, James	69, Coleman-street, E.C.
Spargo, Thomas	{ 224 and 225, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Walton, Christopher	{ 24, Ludgate-street, E.C., and Highgate, N.
Watney, Norman	The Brewery, Pinlco, S.W.
Weston, Edward	Rokeby-house, Hornsey, N.
Whitaker, Joseph	Seaforth, near Liverpool.
Whitaker, William	Bradford, Yorkshire.
Wright, Philip	20, Adelaide-rd. North, N.W.

The following candidates were balloted for and duly elected members of the Society:—

Andsley, Geo. Ashdown .	{ 1, Canning-chambers, South John-street, Liverpool.
Armstrong, Walter	69, Aldermanbury, E.C.
Beaumont, John A.	{ 14, Cornhill, E.C., and Wimbledon-park-house, Wimbledon, S.W.
Beckley, Robert Whit- tingham	5, Ludgate-street, E.C.
Brown, David	19, Bucklersbury, E.C.
Capel, James	{ 5, Throgmorton-street, E.C., and 62, Westbourne-ter., W.
Chandler, Thomas	1, Bank-buildings, E.C.
Clode, Nathaniel	{ 73, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, N.W.
Coles, Wm. Fletcher ...	5, Aldermanbury Postern, E.C.
Conisbee, William	{ 18, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, S.
Coombs, Thos. Merriman	{ 13 & 14, Ludgate-st., E.C., and Clapham-common, S.
Craddock, John Chase ...	16, Bishopsgate-st. Within, E.C.
Curtis, Robt. M.	{ 6, The College, Doctors'-commons, E.C.
Dahlke, Julius G.	{ Hereford-lodge, Old Brompton, S.W.
Daw, George Henry	57, Threadneedle-st., E.C.
Dixon, Thomas Ogden ...	Steeeton, <i>via</i> Leeds
Drew, Richard	9, Mincing-lane, E.C.
Eamonson, Joshua James	{ 11, Dowgate-hill, E.C., and 2, Richmond-terrace, Hackney, N.E.
Engall, Thomas	15, Euston-square, N.W.
Garland, Robert	Belfiore-lodge, Highbury, N.
Gibson, Henry	113, Lower Thames-st., E.C.
Gladstone, W., F.R.G.S.	57½, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Gray, Thos. William	114, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Grimwade, Charles	3, New Earl-street, E.C.
Harris, Henry	34A, Moorgate-street, E.C.
Harrison, John	{ 2, George-yard, Lombard-st., E.C.
Hayward, T. Carlyle, jun.	3, Highbury-park North, N.
Henderson, Henry	1, Gutter-lane, Cheapside, E.C.
Hills, Thomas Hyde	45, Queen Anne-street, W.
Howes, M. H.	{ The Elms, Bedford-park, Croydon, S.
Hudson, G. F.	{ 23, Bucklersbury, E.C., and Borough-heath, Epsom.
Jerrard, James Thurgar	163, Fenchurch-street, E.C.
Johnstone, William	{ 48, Gresham-street, E.C., and Ladywell-cottage, Lewisham, S.E.
Jones, Richard	{ 30, Botolph-lane, E.C., and 1, Belmont-vil. Richmond, S.W.

Killick, Joshua Edward	7, Ludgate-hill, E.C.
Lukyn, Edward	35, New Broad-street, E.C.
Macdonald, Alexander ...	3, Rotunda-place, Aberdeen.
Munday, Charles	86, Snow-hill, E.C.
Norbury, John	{ 5, Throgmorton-street, E.C., and 30, Gordon-sq., W.C.
Ogston, George Henry ...	22, Mincing-lane, E.C.
Parfitt, William	{ 2, Stanhope-pl., Mornington- crescent, N.W.
Payne, Charles	56, Old Broad-street, E.C.
Porter, Robert	12, Billiter-street, E.C.
Shakespeare, William	10, Austin-friars, E.C.
Smith, James	{ 69, Coleman-st., E.C., and 21, Duke-street, Edinburgh.
Southgate, John	76, Watling-street, E.C.
Stapleton, Jas. E., jun. ...	{ 62, Cannon-st., E.C., and May- ville-lodge, Lee-park, S.E.
Tomlin, James	{ Haringay-park, Hornsey, N., and St. John-square, Clerk- enwell, E.C.
Walker, Thomas Collier.	Saint Luke's Hospital, E.C.
Whitmore, Wm. Fred.	{ 16, Bishopsgate-street Within, E.C.
Wilson, George	{ 59, Threadneedle-street, E.C., and 28, St. Mary's-road, Peckham, S.E.
Wood, Humphrey Wil- liams	{ 11, Denbigh-place, Belgravia, S.W.
Wood, James Templeton, M.A.	{ 24A, Gresham-street, E.C.
Wright, Anderson	29, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

Previously to the reading of the paper, the Secretary called attention to a new form of inhaler, exhibited by Messrs. Curtis and Co.

The Paper read was—

ON THE PROGRESS OF THE COMMERCE OF GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE TEN YEARS, 1850 TO 1860.

By THOMAS ELLISON, F.S.S.

One of the most obvious uses of the forthcoming International Exhibition will be the data it will supply to all inquiring minds for instituting a comparison between the present state of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and their condition as represented in the maiden Exposition of 1851; and there can be no doubt that even the least intelligent of the visitors to the great Exhibition of 1862 will instinctively draw comparisons between what they may witness there and what passed under their notice at the "World's Fair" eleven years before. The practical lessons which will unquestionably be thus derived by all classes of society will, independently of all other considerations, be such as to amply justify the repetition of the experiment of 1851.

The public mind is already curious to know how we, as an industrial nation, shall acquit ourselves before the host of competitors whose products will be placed in juxtaposition to our own; what will be the comparative progress in respect of time, and the relative progress with regard to the advancement shown by other countries; whether, whilst having bettered the character of our domestic products, we shall have equalled or exceeded the improvements realized by the peoples of other nations.

It is quite possible that in some branches of the arts and manufactures of the less substantial kind, we may still find ourselves, as we have always been, chiefly in consequence of the absence of certain climatic requirements, behind some of our continental neighbours, but in the main it is pretty certain that our display will be such as to enable us to maintain that high industrial position which it has been our privilege to hold amongst the nations of the earth during the past few generations.

Whatever may be the extent and character of our progress, as to the quality of our artistic and manufactured products, there can be no question that, as to the quantity and substantiality, our improvement has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of our own people, and the highest achievements made by other countries. In no previous decade in the commercial history of Great Britain has our trade shown a proportionate increase anything like equal to the augmentation between 1850 and 1860. Indeed, if we take the figures relating to the real value of our exports, we shall find that the positive increase during the ten years named, is greater than that of the previous thirty years. Taking the official value, which is a true index of quantity, we find that whilst the exports of domestic produce and manufactures show an increase of 80 per cent. between 1850 and 1860, the increase between 1840 and 1850 was only 71 per cent. The difference of 9 per cent. is highly important when we take into consideration the magnitude of the figures we are dealing with.

In 1850 the declared real value of the total exports of British and Irish manufactures and produce was £71,367,000, or 15½d. per head of the world's population (excepting, of course, the inhabitants of the United Kingdom); and in 1860, £135,842,000, or 27½d. per head; a most gratifying increase of £64,475,000, or 11½d. per capita. The important advance in general prices, both as regards raw materials and labour, which has taken place during the past ten years, has contributed largely towards the increased money value of our exports. The official values enable us to arrive at an approximation of the extent of this disturbance. As follow:—

PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM EXPORTED.

	Official Value.	Real Value.
1850	£175,437,000	£71,367,000
1860	315,711,000	135,842,000
Increase per cent.	80	90

Whereby it will be perceived that though the real value exhibits an increase of 90 per cent., the official shows one of only 80 per cent., the difference of 10 per cent. being the amount of the advance in prices which has taken place since 1850.

Of the increase of £64,475,000, £21,615,000 belongs to the trade with the Isles and Continent of Europe, £17,813,000 to Asia, £13,697,000 to America, £7,121,000 to Australasia, and £4,229,000 to Africa.

Taking the countries in the order given in Table I., our trade with Russia has increased from £1,455,000, or 5½d. per capita, to £3,268,000, or 10½d. per capita; considerably more than double in amount, or about double in relation to population. The increase to the northern ports was about £1,588,000. The exports of iron alone advanced from £36,000 to £63,000; those of machinery from £174,000 to £631,000. This latter fact, together with the decrease which has taken place in the exports of cotton manufactures, especially during the last four years of the decade, and the large increase in the imports into Russia of raw cotton, prove that the home manufacturing system of the empire has made considerable strides of progress. In 1850 our exports of cotton manufactures and yarn to Russia amounted to £304,000, in 1857 they reached £816,000, in consequence of the decreased home production during the war; but in 1860 the figures fell to £267,000. During the same period our shipments of raw cotton to Russia fluctuated between 362,000 cwts. in 1850, 279,000 cwts. in 1857, and 496,000 cwts. in 1860; whilst the total consumption of cotton in that country advanced from 150,000 bales in 1850 to 400,000 bales in 1860. But though the movement in respect of cotton manufactures has been one of decline, the other textiles show a favourable comparison. In 1850 our exports of linen manufactures and yarn were valued at £11,000, in 1860 they reached upwards of £40,000. Woollen manufactures and yarn rose from £366,000 to £430,000, and silks from £8,000 to £17,000. The direct trade of Russia has been greatly

augmented during the past few years, and some descriptions of foreign and colonial produce exported hence have, during the past three or four years, exhibited a declining tendency. In 1853 the imports from the United States into Russia amounted to only £609,000, in 1859 they reached £1,401,000—an increase of over one hundred and thirty per cent. in six years; during the same period the increase in the imports from Great Britain was under seventy-five per cent. The trade with China increased from £569,000 in 1853 to £1,199,000 in 1859, or more than one hundred and ten per cent. There is little of importance to note respecting the commerce with the southern ports of Russia.

The exports to Sweden have increased more than three-and-a-half fold, having risen from £151,000, 10½d. per head, to £550,000, or 34½d. per head. The increase consists mainly of the textile manufactures and machinery. The trade with Norway during the ten years has more than doubled, the shipments having advanced from £211,000, or about 3s. per head, to £495,000, or about 6s. 3d. per head. The articles chiefly effected were coals (£14,000 to £56,000), iron (£22,000 to £87,000), machinery (£12,000 to £90,000); cotton goods show an increase of £20,000 (£49,000 against £29,000), but yarns a decrease of £23,000 (£4,000 against £27,000). Woollen goods and yarn have advanced from £23,000 to £72,000.

Our business with Denmark has improved to the extent of about 60 per cent., that is, from £455,000, or 3s. 9½d. per capita, to £730,000, or 5s. 5½d. per capita. Of the £275,000 of increased exports, £72,000 consist of coal, £79,000 of iron, £74,000 of cotton manufactures and yarn, £13,000 of linen manufactures, and the balance of other articles. Of woollens there has been a decrease of £17,000 (£58,000 to £41,000).

Of the increased shipments to the continent of Europe, by far the largest proportion was taken by Prussia and the minor German States, the amount being £6,035,000—or £13,492,000 against £7,457,000. The per capita rate was 4s. 6d. in 1850, and 7s. 5½d. in 1860. Prussia's share of the increase was £1,460,000, and consisted mainly of cotton yarn and wrought and unwrought iron, the increase being £608,000 and £147,000 respectively. Of cotton manufactures the shipments only advanced from £3,300 to £60,000, whilst yarns rose from £22,000 to £631,000. In 1850 Prussia took barely £6,000 worth of machinery; in 1860, she purchased £73,000 worth. No doubt there is some connection between these figures and the facts that her imports of raw cotton from England alone increased, during the same period, from 10,000 cwt. to 137,000 cwt.; and that the number of cotton spindles in Prussia rose from 264,000, in 1855, to 333,000, in 1858, or over 26 per cent. in three years. Prussia is a good customer for foreign and colonial produce, and the computed real value of this branch of commerce has risen from £625,000, in 1856, to £955,000, in 1860.

To the Hanse Towns our exports have increased from £6,755,000 to £10,364,000, a difference of £3,609,000. Of this surplus nearly one-half, or £1,766,000, was in woollen goods and yarns; £206,000 in raw wool; £464,000 in linen goods and yarn; £285,000 in silk manufactures; £100,000 in machinery; and the remainder in other articles. It is curious to notice that, though the exports of cotton goods to the Hanse Towns exhibit an increase of £331,000, the exports of cotton yarn show a decrease of £295,000—the shipments in quantity having fallen from 44,000,000 lbs., in 1850, to 39,900,000 lbs., in 1860. This, and the small comparative increase in cotton manufactures, and the large increase in machinery (£85,000 to £183,000), is owing to the great stimulus which the consumption of raw cotton has received during the past ten or fifteen years: the deliveries to the German spinners in 1860 being 307,000 bales, against only 86,000 in 1850. The shipments of cotton from England have increased from 213 cwt. to 434,000 cwt. In 1854 the Hanse Towns took from us £2,720,000 worth of foreign and colonial produce, and in 1860, £3,415,000.

After Germany, our largest European export trade is done with Holland, whilst, in proportion to its population, the extent of our commerce with that kingdom exceeds that of any other foreign country. The total value of the shipments to the low countries, in 1850, was £3,543,000, or over 23s. 6d. per head, and in 1860, £6,114,000, or above 34s. 9d. per head. This anomaly is explained by the fact that the trade with Holland is, in a large measure, a transit one, especially that branch carried on with Great Britain. At least one-half of our exports to Holland go forward to different sections of the Zollverein; but even then the Dutch would be by far our best customers in Europe. The increase of £2,571,000 consisted of £882,000 in cotton manufactures and yarn; £520,000 in woollen manufactures and yarn; £220,000 in silk manufactures and yarn; £200,000 in wrought and unwrought iron; £144,000 in oil; £95,000 in leather; and the remainder in other articles. Of foreign and colonial produce, Holland took from us £3,638,000 worth, against £2,321,000, in 1854. The principal articles are cotton, coffee, indigo, silk, and oil. The consumption of raw cotton in Holland, in 1850, was about 54,000 bales; in 1860, the amount was 117,000 bales, rather more than double.

Our commerce with Belgium improved, with some fluctuations, from £1,136,000, or about 5s. 1d. per capita, to £1,612,000, or just under 7s. per capita. In 1858, the exports amounted to £1,815,000; the increase of £203,000, as compared with 1860, was composed of £60,000 worth of copper, £83,000 worth of linen yarn, and £60,000 worth of cotton yarn, the latter being caused by the reduced production of yarns in Belgium, in consequence of the partial failure of the supply of raw cotton from America, the shipments from the United States to Belgium having fallen from 27,157,000 lbs., in 1852, to 9,345,000 lbs., in 1858. Our exports of cotton manufactures to the Netherlands have been almost stationary, whilst the shipments of cotton yarn have positively declined from £158,000, in 1850, to £40,000 in 1860. Our exports of silk manufactures have also fallen off, and the trade in woollens has almost stood still, but the linen figures have risen from £67,000 to £98,000. The stationary condition of the amount of our textile exports to Belgium is the result of the high protective import duties levied upon manufactures by that kingdom. The recent commercial treaty made between Belgium and France, has called the attention of our government to the matter, and negotiations are already on foot to secure the same reductions in favour of British which have already been conceded to French manufactures. In all kinds of metals and metal manufactures there has been a large increase. Machinery has advanced from £22,000 to £116,000, and iron from £39,000 to £98,000. The exports of coffee, pepper, rice, and tobacco show each a large increase.

Our exports of domestic produce to France have increased from £2,402,000, or 15½d., to £5,250,000, or 31½d. per head, an improvement of £2,848,000, or over 118 per cent.; and it is a pleasing fact that the figures of 1861 show an additional increase of about £3,646,000, thanks to the operations of the recent commercial treaty. There is yet room for a still further improvement, and there is every reason to expect that the per capita consumption of British manufactures and produce will shortly be double the present rate (about 4s. 6d.), for even then it would only be equal to the amount taken by Germany in 1860. The augmentation in the shipments to France during the decade under review consisted mainly of £345,000 for coals, £142,000 for copper, £800,000 for iron, over £300,000 for oil, £447,000 for woollens and wool, and £338,000 for raw and manufactured silk. France is the only country in the world to which our exports of foreign and colonial produce exceed in value the entire amount of domestic shipments. The two items were, in 1860, £5,250,000 for home manufactures, &c., and £7,451,000 for foreign and colonial products, the latter amount being one-fourth of the total exports of foreign produce to all parts of the

world. Of these seven and a half millions, £3,328,000 consisted of silk, raw and thrown, £1,176,000 of wool, £306,000 of raw cotton, £225,000 of indigo, £211,000 of copper, and the remainder of other articles. Our trade with France has suffered considerable fluctuations. In 1850, the exports, as already observed, amounted to £2,402,000; in 1856, they reached £6,432,000; in 1858, they fell to £4,863,000; and in 1860, rose again to £5,249,000.

The population of the Channel Islands has been almost stationary, but their consumption of British goods has advanced from £3 10s. 0½d., to £4 11s. 1¾d. per capita.

The trade with Spain has received a very considerable impulse. Adding the exports to the Spanish kingdom and those to Gibraltar together, the increase during the decade was 190 per cent.,—from £1,253,000, or 1s. 9¾d. per head, to £3,635,000, or 4s. 4¾d. per head. In 1850, our shipments to Spain proper only amounted to £865,000, but in 1860 they reached £2,471,000. Of the increase of £1,606,000, £539,000 consisted of iron; £235,000 of machinery; £136,000 of coal; and £173,000 of linen manufactures. The exports of cotton manufactures show an increase of only £41,000, or 54 per cent, but the imports of cotton wool into Spain for six years only (1851-1856) increased about 80 per cent. The export of carriages of all sorts rose from £1,500, in 1850, to £35,600, in 1860. The shipments of foreign and colonial produce have decreased steadily since 1857, from £532,000 to £150,000, the decline consisting almost entirely of breadstuffs.

Our commerce with Portugal has not increased in an equal ratio to that with Spain, but in proportion to its population, Portugal consumes double the value of British manufactures taken by her neighbour. In 1850, the purchases of the Portuguese amounted to £1,077,000, or 5s. 8d. per head, and in 1860 to £1,787,000, or over 9s. per head. The exports of cotton goods exhibit an increase of £180,000, but yarn has positively decreased, especially during the past five years. Iron advanced from £61,000 to £161,000; silk manufactures from £1,000 to £41,000; butter, from £60,000 to £110,000. In 1850, we exported no raw cotton to Portugal, but in 1860 we sent £44,000 worth. The shipment of tea in 1850 was only 800 lbs., but in 1860, 450,000 lbs. were exported. The trade in rice, sugar, and some other colonial products has also advanced considerably, though with some fluctuations.

We now come to Italy and the Italian Isles, with which our trade has advanced from £3,107,000, or 2s. 8¾d. per head, to £5,220,000 or 4s. 3¾d. per head, or a difference of £2,113,000. Of this £1,090,000 belongs to Sardinia alone, consisting of £259,000 worth of cotton manufactures, £190,000 of woollen manufactures, £118,000 of linen manufactures, £124,000 of iron, wrought and unwrought (in the whole of which branches of trade the transactions have considerably more than doubled), and £267,000 of miscellaneous articles. Our trade in foreign and colonial produce has been likewise considerably enlarged. The exports of coffee have increased more than nine fold, being 197,000 lbs. in 1850 against £1,902,000 lbs. in 1860. The exports of cotton wool do not exhibit so large an increase, because of the greatly augmented direct trade with the American States; the shipments of tobacco exhibit a considerable falling off for the same reason. The exports of sugar during the past five years have also greatly diminished, the value of 1856 being £30,000, and in 1860 only £29,000. The imports from Sardinia have not greatly varied; in 1860 their real value was only about one-twentieth the amount of the exports thereto. The trade with Tuscany has advanced from £769,000 to £1,034,000, being an improvement of £265,000, of which £165,000 consisted of cotton manufactures, £38,000 of iron, and the remainder of other articles. The exports of foreign and colonial produce have not greatly varied, excepting in the case of coffee, the shipments of which have increased about five fold. Our business transactions with the Papal States have been almost stationary. During the last five years the trade has positively declined. The exports of do-

mestic produce in 1850 were valued at £222,000; in 1858 at £409,000; but in 1860 at only £294,000. Our imports have fallen from £185,000 in 1856, to only £40,000 in 1860. The total of our exports to the Two Sicilies exhibits an increase of £295,000, (£1,321,000 against £1,026,000), but if we take the year 1851 the increase is only £55,000. For the first five years of the decade the shipments fell from £1,026,000 to £563,000, but during the last five years a rapid improvement took place, and in 1860 the figures were £1,321,000. More than one-half of our exports consist of cotton manufactures (£729,000); the next largest item is iron, £136,000; then follow woollens, linen, coal, and copper. During the ten years there was a considerable increase in the shipments of machinery, *i.e.*, from £6,400 to £42,300.

Our direct trade with Austria is, in proportion to the population of the empire, the smallest of any in Europe, being only £993,000, or 6¾d. per capita, in 1860, against £608,000, or 4¼d. per capita, in 1850. A large quantity of English manufactures, however, find their way into Austria through the northern frontiers, *via* the various German ports. In 1855 the total value of the imports from all quarters into the Austrian Empire was £23,646,000, of which only £4,890,000 arrived by sea, the remainder, or £18,756,000, being received by land, out of which £11,221,000 consisted of imports from Prussia, Saxony, and Southern Germany, and in which item no doubt a considerable quantity of British manufactures would be included. It is a curious fact that from 1850 to 1855 the sea imports of Austria declined from £6,123,000 to £4,890,000, whilst the land trade rose from £9,771,000 to £18,756,000. Our exports to Trieste, &c., have exhibited great fluctuations. In 1850 they amounted to £608,000; in 1851 to £813,000; but in 1854 to only £636,000; in 1858 the shipments advanced again to £1,298,000, and in 1860 receded to £993,000; the effects of the war of 1859 were demonstrated by an export of only £790,000. The fluctuations were chiefly in the textile manufactures; one cause of the large figures of 1858 was a greatly augmented demand for iron, the exports of which in that year were valued at £304,000, against only £44,000 in 1850, and £112,000 in 1856. In 1850 Austria took £55,000 worth of machinery, in 1857 £173,000 worth, but in 1860 only £83,000 worth. Excepting in the matter of raw cotton our colonial export trade with Trieste and other Austrian ports shows little change, but the shipments of cotton have risen from 30,000 cwts. in 1850 to 318,000 in 1860.

Our commerce with Greece and the Ionian Islands has increased upwards of one hundred per cent., *i.e.*, from £338,000, or 5s. 7d. per head, to £689,000, or 10s. 3¾d. per head. The exports to Greece alone, however, have only improved about 70 per cent. The direct trade with that kingdom in 1860 was equal to about 6s. per capita. The shipments to the Ionian Islands have increased about 156 per cent., and in 1860 the consumption per head of population was nearly 26s. The articles principally effected by the increased trade have been the various textile manufactures.

The export business with European and Asiatic Turkey has advanced from £3,114,000, or 22¾d. per head, to £5,237,000, or 35¾d. per head, being an increase of £2,123,000, or 68 per cent. To Turkey Proper the increase in cotton manufactures and yarn alone was £1,574,000. Iron, coal, and copper show each a large increase; linens, since 1851, have shown a slight improvement; woollens have fallen off, as have also plate and jewellery; stationery has increased from £5,000 to £30,000 in value. The trade with Wallachia and Moldavia has declined from £295,000, or 16¾d. per head, to £173,000, or 8¾d. per head; the falling off was entirely in cotton manufactures and yarn. Iron and tin plates exhibit a slight increase. The shipments to Syria and Palestine were more than doubled during the decade—*viz.*, from £303,000 to £655,000. Of the £352,000 increase, £322,000 belonged to cottons, and nearly £20,000 to copper.

With the 21,000,000 of people in Persia and her neighbours, we did no direct trade in 1850, and only one to the extent of £32,000, or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head in 1860. But there is no doubt that some of our products find their way into that kingdom through both Turkey and India. Our transactions with Arabia, including Aden, averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head of its population in 1850, and 1d. in 1860. The Arabians, however, obtained a few articles indirectly from Syria, &c.

This brings us to India, the largest customer we have after the United States, as far as positive quantity is concerned, but still only a small one when we compare its consumption of British manufactures in relation to population with the various countries of Europe and America. It is in the East that our trade has the greatest room for expansion. Our exports to all parts of India and Ceylon in 1850 were worth £7,462,000, or $\frac{9}{8}$ d. per head of population; in 1860 they amounted to £17,637,000, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head, an increase of £10,175,000, or over 136 per cent. There is every reason to believe that a similar or even greater increase will take place during the next ten years. If we suppose the improvement to be only 100 per cent., the amount in 1870 would only be 8s. $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head, or about equal to the per capita amount taken by Turkey in 1860. South America, in proportion to its population in 1860, took more than seven times the value of British productions exported to India in the same year; and the United States, notwithstanding their protective duties, over eight times the amount. Of the total increase of £10,175,000 to all India and Ceylon, £9,722,000 belonged to the British East Indies property so-called. Of this amount, £6,014,000 consisted of cotton manufactures and yarn; £1,667,000 of iron; £575,000 machinery; £439,000 beer and ale; and £375,000 copper. The exports to Ceylon rose from £218,000 to £671,000, or over 208 per cent. increase, composed chiefly of cotton, copper, and iron wares. The total shipments to Upper Asia, exclusive of Russia, averaged $\frac{9}{8}$ d. per head in 1850, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. in 1860.

The trade with China (including Hong-Kong), though still very small when the vast extent of the population is taken into consideration, has more than trebled itself, the total exports in 1850 being £1,574,000, or about 1d. per head, and in 1860, £5,318,000, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head, estimating the population at the latter date to be 400,000,000. Of the increase of £3,744,000, £2,842,000 took place during the last two years of the decade. The exports in 1850 were valued at £1,574,000; in 1853 at £2,876,000; and in 1860 at £5,318,000. The war of 1859 has not been without its good results. The recent very favourable accounts as to the political prospects of the celestial empire, point to a brilliant commercial future for that extraordinary country. If our exports to China could be brought up even to the per capita rate of India, the sum total would be nearly £32,000,000, or more than the value of our entire shipments to the whole of Asia. If it could be brought to one-half the per capita average of our exports to the South American Continent, the amount would be over £115,000,000. More than two-thirds of the increased trade with China consisted of cotton manufactures, *i.e.*, from £1,021,000 to £3,570,000. Woollens advanced from £405,000 to £871,000, and lead and shot from £20,000 to £114,000.

To Birmah, Malaya, Siam, and Cochin China (chiefly through Singapore) our exports have risen from £562,000 to £1,684,000, or from $\frac{6}{8}$ d. to $\frac{9}{4}$ d. per head. The trade with the Indian Islands, except Java, has risen from £193,000 to £697,000, or from $\frac{7}{8}$ d. to 3d. per capita. To Java alone the exports have increased from £508,000 to £1,414,000, or from $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. Taking the whole of Asia, our shipments have risen from £11,874,000 to £29,687,000, or from $\frac{4}{4}$ d. to $\frac{9}{8}$ d. per capita.

We come now to the isles and continent of Africa. Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia, purchased £650,000 worth of British productions in 1850, or $17\frac{3}{4}$ d. for each of their

9,000,000 of people. In 1860 they took £2,481,000, or 5s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per head. One-half of the increase of £1,831,000 consisted of cotton and silk manufactures. The exports of plate, jewellery, and watches, rose from £30,000 to £170,000. Made-up apparel advanced from £55,000 to £223,000. During the second half of the period, the shipments of iron and copper fell off about one-half. The joint exports in 1850 were £25,000; in 1855, £313,000; and in 1860, £160,000 only. More than one-half of the imports from Egypt consists of raw silk in transit from India. This branch of trade has advanced from £905,000 in 1854, to £6,769,000 in 1860.

The business with Tripoli and Tunis has declined from £5,000 to £4,000, or from $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per head to $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per head. With Algeria our transactions have advanced from £15,000 to £44,000, or from $1\frac{1}{8}$ d. to $\frac{4}{4}$ d. per capita. The trade with the empire of Morocco has increased more than five-fold, namely, from £32,000 to £171,000, or from $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per annum for each of its 15,000,000 of inhabitants. It is highly probable that the recent friendly financial assistance rendered to the Moorish empire, may tend to greatly extend our commercial intercourse with that country. There is no reason why our exports to Morocco should not be, at all events, equal to the shipments to Turkey; in that case, the amount, instead of being only £171,000, would be nearly £2,500,000. Three-fourths of our exports to Morocco consist of cotton goods and yarn. During the war with Spain the trade fell off about fifty per cent.

Estimating the islands and mainland of Western Africa to contain in 1850, two and a-half millions of people, their consumption of British manufactures, &c., in that year amounted to £778,000, or over 6s. 2d. per head; in 1860, the sum was £1,569,000, or nearly 11s. 5d. per head. The trade with the South Coast, the inhabitants of which are, with few exceptions, English settlers, grew from £797,000 to £2,064,000, or from £2 5s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to £4 2s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. per head. To the East Coast and Islands, the exports were from £369,000 to £542,000, or from 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. per capita. Nearly the whole of these amounts consist of exports to the Mauritius, the population of which, in 1861, was ascertained to be about 307,000 souls. A considerable portion of the shipments to the West, South, and East Coasts, especially as regards the two former sections, find their way into the interior of the continent, where there are supposed to exist from 50 millions to 60 millions of people—some authorities say 80 millions to 100 millions, but I think the former estimate the more probable one. Taking the entire population of Africa at 90 millions in 1850, and 95 millions in 1860, and supposing the imports of English produce to have been equally distributed throughout the continent, the per capita rate of consumption, in the first-named year, was about 7d., and in the second about $17\frac{3}{4}$ d., an increase of over 140 per cent. in ten years.

We now cross the Atlantic to the New World. Beginning with British North America, we find our career of progress arrested, for though there has been a positive increase in our shipments to the Canadas of over £500,000, there has been a relative decrease of more than £300,000, for the per capita rate has fallen from £1 5s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d., to £1 3s. 1d. This is partly accounted for by the extended trade with the United States, the value of whose exports of domestic produce to the North American Colonies advanced from about £1,330,000, in 1852, to about £3,930,000 in 1858, an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in six years, against an increase in the trade with the mother country of only $15\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in ten years—33 per cent. per annum against $1\frac{1}{2}$. Another retarding influence has been the high tariffs imposed upon all imports into the Colonies, duties ranging from 20 to 25 per cent. being laid upon most of our manufactures. Mr. Ashworth, Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, in a letter to the Chairman of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, about a month ago, gave some figures, which I have no doubt

astonished the major part of the British public. The figures were as follow :—

DECLARED VALUE OF FIVE OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF BRITISH MANUFACTURES EXPORTED TO CANADA IN 1856 AND 1860.

	1856. £	1860. £	Duty per cent.
Cotton manufactures	402,111	461,909	20
Iron, tin, cutlery, & hardware	640,853	469,322	20
Leather manufactures	15,275	8,734	25
Silk manufactures ...	44,966	42,399	20
Woollen manufactures	410,039	379,078	20
	1,513,244	1,361,442	—

Showing a decrease of £151,802 in four years. The total falling off of the exports of all kinds during the same period was £270,423. It seems that our onslaught on tariffs has been rather unevenly distributed lately. Cousin Jonathan is no doubt a great offender, but from the amount of talk we have had the last few months, one would suppose that he was the only fiscal culprit in the world. I am not now speaking exactly of the Morrill tariff, because that was passed by means of a species of political dodgery, and the great majority of the American people are fully aware that they have lost much more than they have gained by it, even in the matter of revenue, and there is no question but that when the country is once more blessed with peace, or perhaps before that time, the present import duties will be replaced by more moderate ones.

Whilst the tendency of our commerce with British North America has been a retrogressive one, the direction of our trade with the United States has been the reverse; for both positively and relatively there was a considerable increase between 1850 and 1860. The shipments in 1850 amounted to £14,892,000, or more than 2s. 11d. per head, and in 1860 they reached £21,018,000; or over 13s. 7d. per head, being an increase of £6,126,000, or over 41 per cent. as to the gross amount, and about 5 per cent. per head; of this increase £2,037,000 consist of cotton manufactures, which compose nearly one-fifth of the total exports; £1,186,090 of woollen manufactures, £856,000 of slops and haberdashery, £380,000 of salt, about £500,000 of soda, £370,000 of zinc plates, and the remainder of other articles. It is a deplorable fact that, from a combination of unfavourable circumstances, which it is unnecessary to recapitulate here, more than the whole of the increase represented by the comparative figures of the years 1850 to 1860, has been lost during the past year. The important question now is, what will be the future of our commercial relations with the American States?

I will begin with the so-called Southern Confederacy. Of the £21,018,000 worth of goods exported to the United States, about one-third, or £7,000,000 worth, found their way, directly or indirectly, into the slave states. Of this amount I estimate that the States which are likely to form the new republic, (*i.e.*, all the slave states, except Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri) took about £4,750,000. In addition to this, the same states took about £12,000,000 worth of the produce of other foreign countries, and about £18,000,000 worth of the manufactures of the Free States, making a total consumption of £34,750,000 worth of imported produce and manufactures, or about £5 6s. 8d. for each of the 5,581,000 freemen, and £1 10s. for each of the 3,220,000 slaves contained in the world-be confederacy. There are some people who are so inexperienced and so unacquainted with history and human nature, as to suppose that when the present civil war is over there will be such a gulf fixed between the Northern and Southern sections of the present union, that the commercial intercourse between the two, which has existed hitherto, will be almost entirely cut off, and they suppose that Great Britain will consequently have a monopoly of the Southern trade. I saw a statement a few weeks ago, in the City article of a London morning paper, to the effect that

our trade with the Southern States, when they have succeeded in working out their independence, would jump up the first year or two to £60,000,000 per annum; and I have frequently seen equally absurd statements in the columns of other and more influential journals. My own opinion is, that whatever may be the result of the existing conflict, the trade between the Northern and Southern States will always be larger than the trade between the South and any European nation. We may have a slight advantage for the first year or two, but it will be slight indeed, and only temporary. If we suppose the Southern Confederacy to commit such an unprecedented piece of folly as to prohibit all importation from the North, there would be £18,000,000 to £20,000,000 of custom thrown open to the world. Let us suppose that England will get the whole of it; our exports would then range between £22,500,000 and £25,000,000—something less than £60,000,000, I expect. The more likely result, however, will be that our exports, instead of the present rate of about £5,000,000, may run up to £15,000,000 in a short time. Our merchants may rest assured that they will not have a monopoly of the commerce with the Southern States, and that neither will the Southern States be able to afford to dispense with a tariff much under 20 to 25 per cent. *ad valorem*, either on imports or exports, or on both. They have no other means of raising a revenue. The slave-owners are, comparatively, a small body of men, and hold nearly all the rateable property of the country; they will, therefore, oppose every impost in the shape of a Federal direct tax; the present war operations are being carried on almost solely by means of paper-money, and gold is at a premium of 40 per cent., the Government trusting to their future import and export duties to pay off the interest and principal of their present and to come liabilities.

As to the Northern States, foolish as they have been, the probability is that they will always be as good if not much better customers than their Southern rivals. They took about £14,000,000 of the £21,000,000 exported to the entire Union in 1860, and we shall not be far astray if we look for a yearly gradual increase upon that amount.

But we must pass on to Mexico and California. The joint exports to this district in 1850 were £452,000, or 14½d. per head, and in 1860, £1,057,000, or 28½d. per head, being an increase of £605,000, which, with the exception of £11,000, belongs to California alone. Our trade with Mexico itself has undergone some wide fluctuations. Commencing with £452,000 in 1850, the exports rose to £792,000 in 1853, to £888,000 in 1856, and fell to £463,000 in 1860. The deplorable condition of the country has doubtless been the cause of all this, and we have only to hope that the present intervention of European powers will bring about a new and improved order of things. If our exports to Mexico could be brought up to a per capita equality with the neighbouring republic of New Granada, the sum total would be nearly two-and-a-half millions instead of only £463,000.

The trade with the British West India Islands has advanced from £1,706,000 to £1,845,000; but in relation to population there has been a decline from 40s. 4d. to 38s. 10d. The exports to Hayti have risen from £275,000 to £413,000, or from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 10½d. per capita. Those to the Foreign West India Islands have risen from £1,518,000 to £2,333,000, or from 17s. 7½d. to 23s. 1½d. The shipments to Central America (including British Honduras) have fallen from £434,000 to £325,000, or from 4s. 4½d. to 2s. 11½d. per head; but some portion of the exports to the Foreign West India Islands have been transhipped to the mainland, and on the whole an increase of £606,000 is shown. The trade with New Granada has increased from £331,000 to £310,000, or from 3s. 10½d. to 6s. 5d. per capita. That with Venezuela has advanced from £301,000 to £324,000, but in relation to population has declined from 4s. 5½d. to 4s. per head. The commerce with Ecuador has risen from £33,000 to £74,000, or from 10½d. to 19½d. per head. The per capita dis-

parity between Ecuador and Venezuela and New Granada arises from the fact that a large portion of the imports into the two latter are sent overland to the former one. British Guyana took £324,000 worth of British manufactures and produce in 1850, and £570,000 in 1860, or an increase from about £2 11s. to about £4 1s. 5d. per head. Foreign Guyana took £5,000 worth in 1850, and £25,000 worth in 1860, or 13½d. in the former and 5s. 2½d. in the latter year. Taking the whole of the West Indies and Central American States, the shipments in 1850 were valued at £4,927,000, and in 1860 at £6,619,000, or 9s. 8½d. against 11s. 5½d. per head.

We now come to the Brazilian Empire, our next best customer on the American Continent after the United States, and with which our trade has advanced from £2,545,000 to £4,444,000, or from over 7s. 3d. to more than 10s. 11d. per capita. Of the increase of £1,899,000, £814,000 belonged to cotton manufactures, £223,000 to iron, £67,000 to butter, £63,000 to coal, £65,000 to machinery, £58,000 to linen manufactures, £43,000 to beer and ale, £44,000 to hardwares and cutlery, and the remainder to other articles. It is a pleasing feature to notice in relation to our commercial intercourse with the Brazils, that whilst the general import trade of the empire from 1853 to 1857 increased only about 46 per cent., the imports from England exhibited an improvement of about 62 per cent.

Our business with Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, and Patagonia has increased nearly three hundred per cent., namely—from £909,000 to £2,705,000, or from 5s. 6d. to 14s. 9½d. per head; the increase consisting chiefly of the textile manufactures. The business with South East America (Chili, Peru, and Bolivia) has advanced from £2,002,000 to £3,086,000, or over one hundred per cent., being 8s. 0½d. per head in 1850, and 10s. 1½d. in 1860. Taking the entire continent of America, the value of our exports has advanced from £28,974,000 in 1850 to £42,671,000 in 1860, or from 9s. 10½d. to 11s. 9½d. per capita.

The exports to Australia and the South Sea Islands have risen from £2,620,000 in 1850 to £9,741,000 in 1860, or from about £2 12s. 4d. per head to £4 17s. 5d. per head.

To recapitulate, our commerce with Europe has advanced from £25,252,000 to £46,868,000, or 33 per cent.; that with Asia from £11,874,000 to £29,687,000, or 150 per cent.; that with Africa from £2,626,000 to £6,875,000, or 159 per cent.; that with America from £28,974,000 to £42,671,000, or 47 per cent.; that with Australia from £2,620,000 to £9,741,000, or 271 per cent.; that with all foreign countries from £51,939,000 to £92,170,000, or 77 per cent.; that with British Colonies and Possessions from £19,428,000 to £43,672,000, or 124 per cent.; and that with the world from £71,367,000 to £135,842,000, or 90 per cent.

So much time has been taken up with the first table that the remainder cannot be more than glanced at; however, I have endeavoured to make them as self-explanatory as possible, and with that object the figures are arranged in such a form as to enable each table to tell its own story; but I will just draw attention to a few of their most striking features.

The cotton manufactures and yarns make up the largest items of export, being £28,257,000 for 1850, and £51,959,000 for 1860—an increase of £23,702,000, or nearly 84 per cent. The great bulk of the improvement however has been in goods entered by the yard, which exhibit an increase of close upon 100 per cent., whilst the increase of hosiery, lace, &c., is only 29 per cent., and that in yarns only 54 per cent. Goods (including hosiery, &c.) formed 77 per cent. of the whole in 1850, but 81 per cent. in 1860. The large proportional increase in the exports of cotton manufactures and yarns is shown by the fact that, whilst, in 1850, the figures represented about 35 per cent. of the total national exports of all articles, in 1860 they represented 38 per cent.

The shipments of linen manufactures and yarns have increased from £4,828,000 to £6,606,000, or over 36 per cent. The chief part of the increase has been in yarn, the exports of which have advanced over 104 per cent. The shipments of tape, thread, &c., have remained almost stationary, whilst the figures relating to goods show an increase of only a little over 23 per cent.

The exports of silk manufactures have risen from £1,256,000 to £2,413,000, an improvement of over 92 per cent.

Woollen manufactures and yarn, which in 1850 represented over 15 per cent. of our total exports, but only about 12 per cent. in 1860, show an increase of £5,959,000, or £16,000,000 against £10,041,000. As in linen, the comparative increase in yarn has been much greater than that in goods, &c. The joint shipments of goods entered by the piece and by the yard have improved rather over 39 per cent., but the exports of hosiery and small wares have been rather more than doubled, and those of yarn show an increase of over 163 per cent.

The exports of apparel and slops, in 1850, were valued at £910,000; in 1860 at £2,156,000; and those of haberdashery, &c., at £1,470,000 and £4,005,000 respectively, or a joint increase of nearly 160 per cent.

The total shipments of all kinds of textile manufactures advanced from £46,762,000 in 1850; to £83,139,000 in 1860, an improvement of almost 78 per cent.

The increase in the extent of the metal trades, especially iron, has been very extraordinary. Beginning with the manufactures—copper has improved more than 50 per cent., and guns much the same. Hardware and cutlery have advanced about 42 per cent. Iron more than 156 per cent. The exports of steam-engines have risen from £424,000 to £1,238,000, nearly threefold; those of other kinds of machinery from £618,000 to £2,600,000, more than fourfold. Tin manufactures exhibit an increase of about 60 per cent. The value of the total exports of metal manufactures in 1860 was nearly double that of 1850, being £15,343,000 against £7,679,000. The comparative increase in the exports of unwrought metals was even greater, being £13,899,000 against £6,579,000. Iron alone rose from £3,845,000 to £8,292,000. Coal, from £1,315,000 to £3,316,000. The shipments of tin were almost trebled. Salt rose from £21,000 to £120,000. Copper, from £662,000 to £750,000. The total shipments of mining produce, wrought and unwrought, in 1850, were valued at £14,258,000 in 1850, and £29,242,000 in 1860, being an improvement of 111 per cent.

The exports of miscellaneous manufactures have increased from £6,838,000 in 1850 to £14,715,000 in 1860. It would be tedious to go through the separate items, and I shall therefore content myself by referring you to the figures in Table 4.

The shipments of animals and animal produce have more than doubled, *i.e.*, from £1,541,000 to £3,178,000. Butter exhibits the most important increase. The corn, flour, and provision exports are small, but still have increased almost sixfold during the decade.

We will now glance rapidly at the facts contained in Table 2, relating to the import trade. In this relation I will refer only to the *official* values, as the *real* value of the imports of 1850 is not known. For all practical purposes, the official values will answer the purpose we have in view, *viz.*, the progress made between 1850 and 1860. The computed real value of the imports was made for the first time in 1854. The figures for 1860 are given in Table 2, and will be found useful, and, when compared with the official values of the same year, very suggestive. As is well known, the official figures are more an idea of quantity than of value.

The imports of cotton wool rose from £21,531,000 to £44,615,000, more than twofold. The increase from the United States was 126 per cent.; from India 71 per cent.; and that from other countries only 11 per cent., as will be seen from the following figures:—

IMPORT OF COTTON WOOL INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1850.	1860.	Increase per cent.
	lbs.	lbs.	
United States ...	493,153,000 ...	1,115,891,000 ...	126
East Indies	118,873,000 ...	204,141,000 ...	71
Other countries..	61,551,000 ...	70,907,000 ...	11
Total...	663,577,000 ...	1,390,939,000 ...	109

The small proportionate increase from India and other countries, demonstrates the superior favour with which the produce of the Southern American States is held by our spinners, and there can be no doubt that at the close of the present unfortunate war, the same supremacy will be reattained by the American fibre. It seems now to be conceded that Indian cotton cannot compete with the much firmer, longer, and more wiry staple of American. The reasons are, that spinners can get through a greater quantity of work in a given time when producing yarn from American than when producing it from Surat; that weavers can make more money in a given time when weaving yarn from American cotton than when weaving it from Surat, and that both yarn and cloth produced from the American fibre will be more readily sold and bring a higher relative price than when produced from Surat yarns. Surat can supply the place of American when the latter is absent, but will never be able to compete with it when present. A vast improvement has been made in Indian cotton during the past ten years, and the fibre can now compete to some extent with the upland growths of the Southern States, but it is as far off New Orleans staple (which comprises more than half the American crop), as New Orleans is from Sea Island. During the potatoe blight in Ireland French beans filled up the gap to some extent, but French beans have no chance when potatoes are plentiful.

The imports of flax show a considerable decrease; the quantity received in 1850 was 1,823,000 cwts., but in 1860 only 1,465,000 cwts. The receipts of hemp have advanced nearly fifty per cent., and if we add the import of jute from India, the increase is over one hundred per cent. The arrivals of silk have improved over eighty per cent., and those of wool more than one hundred per cent.

The total imports of all kinds of textile raw materials, show an increase of nearly 90 per cent.

The imports of minerals of all kinds exhibit an increase of £2,935,000, of which £892,000 belongs to copper, £522,000 to quicksilver, and £241,000 to zinc.

The arrivals of dyeing and colouring materials in 1850 were officially valued at £6,206,000, and, in 1860, at £7,697,000—an increase of £1,491,000, of which £1,002,000 consisted of madder, and £277,000 of dye woods.

The receipts of various kinds of animal produce exhibit an advance of £1,292,000, of which £858,000 consisted of hides, £203,000 of tallow, £167,000 of bones, and £106,000 of skins and furs.

Under the head Various, we find that our imports of oil have advanced from £2,336,000 to £3,113,000. Hard woods show a decline, but those of other kinds of timber a large increase. Rosin has doubled itself, but turpentine has fallen off more than fifty per cent.

The total imports of all raw materials used in the arts and manufactures, according to the official values, increased £34,608,000, or nearly 70 per cent. The official value, in 1860, was £84,298,000, but the real value £106,290,000—a difference of over 20 per cent.

The additional arrivals of live stock amounted to about 27 per cent. and consisted chiefly of oxen and bulls from Denmark, and oxen, bulls, cows, and calves from Holland.

The total imports of provisions rose from £2,569,000 in 1850 to £4,015,000 in 1860. The real value in the latter year was £8,949,000. The principal increase was in butter from Holland; in cheese from Holland and the United

States, and in fish from British North America and Norway.

The imports of all kinds of wheat and flour advanced from £12,289,000 to £19,090,000. The arrivals of potatoes fell from £668,000 to £279,000.

The receipts of cocoa were more than doubled. Those of coffee rose from £3,172,000 to £5,168,000; those of tea from £5,051,000 to £8,895,000; those of sugar from £10,407,000 to £13,478,000. The imports of food, chiefly tropical, were valued at £21,257,000 in 1850, and £34,038,000 in 1860.

The purchases of tobacco increased more than 59 per cent.

Our consumption of foreign manufactures is very small. The imports of all kinds of textile fabrics were officially valued at £4,158,000 in 1850, and £6,493,000 in 1860; nearly one-half of both amounts consisted of silk manufactures, a good portion of which were re-exported.

The imports of miscellaneous manufactures, in 1850, were placed as worth £2,945,000, of which almost one-third consisted of wine, and in 1860 at £5,421,000, of which about one-fourth was wine. The arrivals of glass manufactures rose from £223,000 to £831,000; those of clocks and watches from £174,000 to £565,000; those of musical instruments, from £55,000 to £170,000; and those of oil seed-cake from £295,000 to £601,000.

The real value of our entire imports, in 1860, was £210,531,000, of which £106,290,000, or more than one-half, consisted of raw materials; £67,899,000 of various kinds of food and provisions; £11,433,000 of other kinds of agricultural produce; £6,893,000 of textile manufactures; £10,353,000 of various other kinds of manufactures, and £7,663,000 of unenumerated articles.

We now come to the figures relating to the carrying trade of the kingdom. Table No. 3 will be found to supply a variety of interesting particulars in this relation. In 1850, 14,504,000 tons of shipping were entered into and cleared out of the ports of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 9,442,000 tons, or 65 per cent., were British, and 5,062,000 tons, or 35 per cent., were foreign vessels. Ten years later the proportion of British had fallen to 56½ per cent., whilst that of foreign had risen to 43½ per cent. of the whole. During the decade there was an increase in the total of about 70 per cent., but whilst the increase in British shipping was only 47 per cent., that in foreign vessels was 112 per cent. The large comparative increase in the arrivals of foreign shipping is due, to some extent, to the repeal of the navigation laws which took place in 1850, and which gave a great stimulus to ship building in America and North Europe, but without which our commerce would have been much cramped, if not positively retarded.

Our immense trade requires the aid of all the shipping we can obtain. But, notwithstanding the extraordinary development which has taken place in shipbuilding abroad, our own carpenters turned out 2,031,000 tons of vessels in the similar period ending in 1860, against only 1,495,000 tons during the ten years ending in 1850. So long as we give such perfect freedom of trade to the shipping of foreign countries, it is but right that we should get a like treatment abroad. Our shipowners have long justly complained of the adverse legislation of various foreign nations respecting international navigation, but the growing favour of the doctrines of free trade point to a time, not far distant, when something like an approach to reciprocity will be made.

Such is an imperfect sketch of the progress of British commerce during the past ten years—imperfect, partly because of the impossibility of going fully into the matter in a single evening, but chiefly because of my inability to thoroughly handle the host of topics suggested by the title of this paper. I will not further tire you with any attempt at a peroration, for I am sure that many gentlemen present can occupy your time much better than I can.

TABLE No. 1.
GENERAL STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FROM, AND IMPORTS INTO, THE UNITED KINGDOM,
IN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1860.

Those figures marked thus () were disturbed by the war pending at the time.*

COUNTRIES AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.		DECLARED REAL VALUE OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED.				VALUE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED.		VALUE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE IMPORTED.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.		1860.		Increase.	Decrease.	Official Value.	Computed Real Value.
			£	Per Capita.	£	Per Capita.				
EUROPE.—										
Russia—European and Asiatic	67,995,000	75,896,000	1,455,000	21	3,263,000	43	1,813,000	—	3,742,000	23,000
Sweden	3,482,000	3,797,000	151,000	44	550,000	100	399,000	—	189,000	250,000
Norway	1,408,000	1,590,000	212,000	39	495,000	75	283,000	—	147,000	106,000
Denmark, the Faroe Islands, and Helligoland	2,402,000	2,678,000	455,000	49	730,000	65	275,000	—	139,000	230,000
Prussia and the Minor German States	33,103,000	36,172,000	7,457,000	54	13,492,000	89	6,035,000	—	4,124,000	4,584,000
Holland	3,001,000	3,517,000	3,543,000	285	6,114,000	417	2,571,000	—	2,659,000	2,321,000
Belgium	4,426,000	4,624,000	1,136,000	67	1,612,000	83	476,000	—	1,251,000	1,349,000
France and Switzerland	38,176,000	39,825,000	2,402,000	15	5,250,000	31	2,848,000	—	1,223,000	3,216,000
Channel Islands	143,000	144,000	506,000	849	656,000	1093	150,000	—	140,000	135,000
Spain, the Balearic Islands, and Gibraltar	15,487,000	16,566,000	1,253,000	19	3,635,000	52	2,382,000	—	322,000	242,000
Portugal and the Azores	3,798,000	3,964,000	1,077,000	68	1,787,000	101	710,000	—	76,000	157,000
Italy and the Italian Islands	22,925,000	24,110,000	3,107,000	32	5,220,000	51	2,113,000	—	782,000	477,000
Austrian Possessions	35,276,000	37,493,000	608,000	4	993,000	6	585,000	—	479,000	299,000
Greece and the Ionian Islands	1,211,000	1,338,000	334,000	67	689,000	123	351,000	—	98,000	32,000
Turkey in Europe (except Wallachia and Moldavia)	11,510,000	12,370,000	1,258,000	26	2,204,000	42	946,000	—	197,000	158,000
Wallachia and Moldavia	4,390,000	4,720,000	295,000	16	173,000	8	—	12,000	64,000	—
TOTAL FOR EUROPE	248,738,000	268,774,000	25,252,000	24	46,868,000	41	21,615,000	—	16,532,000	14,112,000
ASIA.—										
Turkey in Asia	16,770,000	18,030,000	1,551,000	22	2,880,000	38	1,299,000	—	277,000	175,000
Persia, Afghanistan, Beloochistan, Scinde, and Turkistan	20,730,000	21,750,000	—	—	32,000	—	32,000	—	—	—
Arabia (Aden)	10,000,000	10,500,000	14,000	—	45,000	1	31,000	—	—	—
India and Ceylon	190,000,000	220,000,000	7,462,000	9	17,637,000	19	10,175,000	—	756,000	525,000
TOTAL FOR TURKEY IN ASIA, INDIA, &c.	237,500,000	270,280,000	9,037,000	9	20,574,000	18	11,537,000	—	1,033,000	70,000
China	375,000,000	400,000,000	1,374,000	1	5,318,000	3	3,744,000	—	49,000	26,000
Birmah, Malaya, Siam, and Cochinchina (Singapore)	20,000,000	21,000,000	562,000	6	1,684,000	19	1,122,000	—	22,000	26,000
Indian Islands (except Java)	52,000,000	55,000,000	193,000	—	697,000	3	504,000	—	4,000	7,000
Java	11,225,000	11,850,000	508,000	10	1,414,000	28	906,000	—	7,000	5,000
TOTAL FOR CHINA, &c.	458,225,000	487,850,000	2,537,000	1	9,113,000	4	6,276,000	—	82,000	78,000
TOTAL AMOUNT FOR ASIA	695,725,000	758,130,000	11,874,000	4	29,637,000	9	17,813,000	—	1,115,000	778,000
TOTAL	944,463,000	1,026,904,000	37,126,000	28	76,505,000	50	39,631,000	—	17,647,000	14,890,000

Table No. 1.—(Continued.)

AFRICA.—											
Egypt, Nubia, and Abyssinia (Med. and Red Sea Ports) ...	9,000,000	9,675,000	650,000	11½	2,451,000	61½	1,831,000	—	116,000	114,000	119,000
Tripoli and Tunis ...	2,500,000	2,700,000	5,000	1½	4,000	½	—	1,000	—	—	1,000
Algeria ...	2,200,000	2,365,000	15,000	1½	44,000	4½	29,000	—	62,000	18,000	43,000
Morocco, Fez, and Tiflet ...	15,000,000	15,750,000	32,000	½	171,000	2½	139,000	—	—	—	—
West Coast and Islands, inclusive of Madeira and the Canaries ...	2,500,000	2,750,000	775,000	7½	1,569,000	136½	798,000	—	316,000	286,000	274,000
South Coast ...	350,000	500,000	797,000	54½	2,094,000	990½	1,267,000	—	64,000	63,000	97,000
East Coast and Islands, inclusive of Madagascar and Mauritius ...	4,750,000	5,100,000	369,000	1½	542,000	25½	173,000	—	28,000	18,000	27,000
Interior of Continent ...	53,700,000	56,160,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL FOR AFRICA ...	90,000,000	95,000,000	2,646,000	7	6,875,000	17½	—	—	586,000	499,000	561,000
AMERICA.—											
Greenland and Russian N. America ...	50,000	55,000	11,000	5½	—	—	—	11,000	5,000	—	—
British North America ...	2,517,000	3,237,000	3,235,000	30½	3737,000	277	502,000	—	589,000	301,000	259,000
United States, Atlantic Ports ...	23,013,000	30,889,000	14,892,000	15½	21,018,000	163½	6,126,000	—	1,666,000	923,000	1,210,000
Mexico and U.S. Pacific Ports ...	7,564,000	8,759,000	452,000	14½	1,057,000	28½	605,000	—	210,000	33,000	107,000
British West India Islands ...	845,000	950,000	1,706,000	484½	1,845,000	466½	139,000	—	289,000	167,000	176,000
Havri ...	1,000,000	1,200,000	275,000	66	413,000	82½	138,000	—	9,000	4,000	4,000
Foreign West India Islands ...	1,720,000	1,930,000	1,518,000	21½	2,233,000	277½	715,000	—	79,000	48,000	109,000
Central America, inclusive of British Honduras ...	2,000,000	2,200,000	434,000	52½	325,000	35½	—	109,000	39,000	16,000	25,000
New Granada ...	2,300,000	2,525,000	331,000	34½	810,000	77	479,000	—	66,000	14,000	44,000
Venezuela ...	1,350,000	1,620,000	301,000	53½	324,000	48	23,000	—	6,000	6,000	4,000
Ecuador ...	1750,000	900,000	33,000	10½	74,000	19½	41,000	—	6,000	2,000	2,000
Guyana, British ...	127,000	140,000	324,000	61½	570,000	97½	246,000	—	50,000	32,000	46,000
" Foreign ...	87,000	96,000	5,000	13½	25,000	62½	20,000	—	—	1,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR LAST NINE DISTRICTS ...	10,179,000	11,561,000	4,927,000	110½	6,619,000	137½	1,692,000	—	544,000	290,000	411,000
Brazil ...	7,000,000	8,100,000	2,545,000	87½	4,444,000	131½	1,899,000	—	57,000	122,000	125,000
Paraguay, Uruguay, La Plata, &c. ...	3,305,000	3,650,000	909,000	66	2,705,000	177½	1,796,000	—	27,000	42,000	60,000
Chili, Peru, and Bolivia ...	4,975,000	6,100,000	2,002,000	96½	3,086,000	121½	1,084,000	—	167,000	69,000	83,000
Falkland Islands ...	10,000	12,000	1,000	24	5,000	100	—	4,000	—	2,000	1,000
TOTAL FOR AMERICA ...	58,713,000	72,343,000	28,974,000	118½	42,671,000	141½	13,697,000	—	3,265,000	1,782,000	2,256,000
AUSTRALIAN AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS											
TOTAL FOR THE WORLD ...	1,094,176,000	1,196,247,000	71,367,000	15½	135,842,000	27½	64,475,000	—	21,874,000	18,649,000	28,630,000
RECAPITULATION.											
Europe ...	248,473,000	268,774,000	25,252,000	24½	46,868,000	41½	21,615,000	—	16,532,000	14,112,000	23,856,000
Asia ...	695,725,000	758,130,000	11,874,000	41½	29,687,000	9½	17,813,000	—	1,013,000	778,000	1,064,000
Africa ...	90,000,000	95,000,000	2,646,000	7	6,895,000	17½	4,229,000	—	584,000	499,000	561,000
America ...	58,713,000	72,343,000	28,974,000	118½	42,671,000	141½	13,697,000	—	3,265,000	1,782,000	2,256,000
Australia, &c. ...	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,620,000	628½	9,741,000	1169	7,121,000	—	376,000	1,478,000	893,000
TOTAL ...	1,094,176,000	1,196,247,000	71,367,000	15½	135,842,000	27½	64,475,000	—	21,874,000	18,649,000	28,630,000
Foreign Countries ...	952,261,000	1,032,147,000	51,939,000	13	92,170,000	21½	40,231,000	—	19,231,000	15,647,000	26,762,000
British Possessions ...	141,915,000	164,100,000	19,428,000	32½	43,672,000	63½	24,244,000	—	2,643,000	3,002,000	2,868,000
TOTAL ...	1,094,176,000	1,196,247,000	71,367,000	15½	135,842,000	27½	64,475,000	—	21,874,000	18,649,000	28,630,000

TABLE No. 2.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE, &c.
VALUE OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES, IMPORTED INTO AND EXPORTED FROM GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1860.

ARTICLES.	OFFICIAL VALUE.				REAL VALUE.	
	1850.		1860.		1860.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
RAW MATERIALS USED IN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.						
TEXTILE—						
Cotton	21,531,000	6,539,000	44,615,000	15,981,000	35,757,000	5,388,000
Flax	3,776,000	94,000	3,088,000	34,000	3,837,000	35,000
Hemp	960,000	22,000	1,472,000	130,000	1,204,000	93,000
Hair—Goats	53,000	—	†	†	425,000	8,000
„ Horses	54,000	—	74,000	3,000*	119,000	4,000
Jute	—	—	†	†	661,000	29,000
Silk (including Thrown)	2,914,000	555,000	5,285,000	3,161,000	10,578,000	4,107,000
Wool	1,963,000	989,000	3,969,000	2,116,000	11,031,000	2,288,000
Total of Textile	31,241,000	8,199,000	58,503,000	21,125,000	63,612,000	11,952,000
MINERALOGICAL—						
Boracic acid	35,000	—	†	†	77,000	8,000
Borax	249,000	—	268,000	44,000*	30,000	5,000
Brimstone	345,000	39,000	519,000	7,000*	496,000	7,000
Copper	707,000	114,000	1,599,000	500,000	3,483,000	355,000
Iron	333,000	78,000	527,000	99,000	660,000	93,000
Lead	178,000	48,000	332,000	—	468,000	13,000
Nitre, cubic	189,000	109,000	326,000*	32,000*	502,000	47,000
Potash, &c.	236,000	16,000	181,000	4,000	201,000	4,000
Quicksilver	71,000	304,000	593,000	709,000	272,000	217,000
Saltpetre	190,000	131,000	400,000*	319,000	664,000	58,000
Silver ore	—	—	383,000	8,000*	383,000	8,000
Soda	38,000	—	14,000	—	11,000	—
Spelter or Zinc	931,000	171,000	1,172,000	41,000	500,000	88,000
Tin ore	168,000	25,000	291,000	66,000	431,000	68,000
Total of Mineralogical	3,670,000	1,035,000	6,605,000	1,999,000	8,178,000	971,000
DYEING AND COLOURING MATERIALS—						
Annato	30,000	10,000	42,000	25,000*	12,000	7,000
Argol	29,000	—	†	†	120,000	21,000
Bark	88,000	—	94,000	20,000*	164,000	35,000
Cochineal	2,012,000	1,242,000	2,038,000	2,114,000	410,000	304,000
Cutch, &c.	121,000	28,000	247,000	44,000*	220,000	40,000
Dyewoods	707,000	121,000	984,000	53,000	560,000	41,000
Gum	314,000	105,000	282,000	58,000	348,000	77,000
Indigo	1,048,000	1,162,000	1,223,000	1,275,000	2,529,000	1,942,000
Madder root, &c.	1,597,000	13,000	2,599,000	104,000*	938,000	32,000
Safflower	100,000	—	80,000	45,000*	82,000	45,000
Shumac	85,000	—	91,000	6,000*	168,000	10,000
Valonia	75,000	—	116,000	—	272,000	1,000
Total of Dyeing and Colouring materials.	6,206,000	2,681,000	7,697,000	3,743,000	5,823,000	2,556,000
ANIMAL PRODUCE (not enumerated)—						
Bones	129,000	—	298,000	—	307,000	—
Bristles	43,000	—	45,000	3,000	351,000	25,000
Grease	—	—	†	†	17,000	1,000
Hides	1,833,000	401,000	2,691,000	897,000	3,314,000	964,000
Horns	20,000	—	†	†	131,000	4,000
Ivory	24,000	—	31,000	2,000*	85,000	5,000
Skins and Furs	354,000	84,000	460,000	209,000	1,412,000	526,000
Sponge	—	—	†	†	286,000	48,000
Tallow	1,329,000	49,000	1,532,000	15,000	4,014,000	26,000
Teeth	58,000	24,000	65,000	20,000*	332,000	105,000
Wax, Bees'	51,000	32,000	55,000	33,000*	100,000	61,000
Whalefins	76,000	—	33,000	9,000*	82,000	22,000
Total of Animal Produce	3,917,000	590,000	5,209,000	1,188,000	10,431,000	1,813,000
VARIOUS—						
Caoutchouc	21,000	3,000	149,000	36,000	471,000	141,000
Cork	74,000	—	110,000	15,000*	158,000	22,000
Gutta Percha	17,000	—	—	†	161,000	6,000
Oil	2,336,000	372,000	3,113,000	590,000	5,453,000	1,028,000
Pitch and Tar	126,000	—	141,000	8,000*	212,000	12,000
Rags (for paper-making)	48,000	—	98,000	—	323,000	—
Rosin	119,000	—	268,000	16,000*	182,000	10,000
Turpentine	218,000	—	93,000	—	86,000	—
Timber	1,265,000	5,000	1,924,000	38,000*	10,570,000	141,000
Do. Hardwoods only	432,000	17,000	396,000	16,000*	630,000	26,000
Total of Various	4,656,000	397,000	6,284,000	719,000	18,246,000	1,386,000
Total of Raw Materials	49,690,000	12,902,000	84,928,000	29,074,000	106,290,000	18,678,000

* Estimated.

† Not enumerated.

TABLE No. 2, CONTINUED.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (not already enumerated).						
<i>ANIMALS—Live Stock—</i>						
Horses	38,000	—	—	—	53,000	—
Oxen, Cows, &c.	99,000	—	161,000	—	1,533,000	—
Sheep and Lambs	32,000	—	71,000	—	554,000	—
Total of Live Stock	169,000	—	232,000	—	2,140,000	—
<i>Provisions—</i>						
Bacon and Hams	791,000	7,000	734,000	2,000*	960,000	2,000
Beef	125,000	—	241,000	17,000*	418,000	28,000
Butter	481,000	—	1,233,000	1,000*	4,078,000	10,000
Cheese	530,000	7,000	858,000	10,000*	1,598,000	26,000
Eggs	33,000	—	†	—	479,000	—
Fish	75,000	—	486,000	14,000*	360,000	11,000
Lard	334,000	—	299,000	—	587,000	1,000
Pork	200,000	—	164,000	—	406,000	—
Poultry, Game, &c.	—	—	†	—	63,000	—
Total of Provisions	2,569,000	14,000	4,015,000	44,000	8,949,000	74,000
<i>Food—Common—</i>						
Wheat	6,307,000	9,000	19,098,000	17,000	16,554,000	14,000
Other kinds of Corn and Grain	4,083,000	22,000			10,754,000	5,000
Wheat-meal and Flour	1,895,000	13,000			4,321,000	7,000
Other kinds of Meal and Flour	4,000	—			43,000	—
Potatoes	668,000	—	279,000	—	137,000	—
Total of Common	12,957,000	44,000	19,377,000	17,000	31,809,000	26,000
<i>Chiefly Tropical—</i>						
Cocoa	112,000	52,000	229,000	87,000	287,000	73,000
Coffee	3,172,000	761,000	5,168,000	2,852,000	2,543,000	1,440,000
Fruit	880,000	72,000	1,344,000	301,000	2,361,000	281,000
Hops	24,000	—	258,000	—	569,000	16,000
Rice	663,000	248,000	1,143,000	1,172,000	1,027,000	787,000
Sago	195,000	19,000	252,000	25,000*	150,000	14,000
Spices	753,000	660,000	971,000	1,095,000	473,000	313,000
Sugar	10,407,000	1,182,000	13,478,000	803,000	12,819,000	459,000
Tea	5,051,000	752,000	8,895,000	1,258,000	6,912,000	655,000
Total of Tropical	21,257,000	3,746,000	31,738,000	7,593,000	27,141,000	4,038,000
Total of Provisions, Food and Tropical	36,783,000	3,804,000	55,130,000	7,654,000	67,899,000	6,138,000
<i>Chiefly Medicinal—</i>						
Bark, Peruvian	148,000	82,000	128,000	204,000	157,000	209,000
Cream of Tartar	114,000	—	78,000	—	200,000	—
Liquorice Root, &c.	50,000	—	148,000	53,000*	99,000	37,000
Rhubarb	100,000	50,000	144,000	133,000	35,000	32,000
Opium	—	—	†	†	196,000	91,000
Tobacco	331,000	136,000	528,000	90,000*	1,495,000	245,000
Total	743,000	268,000	1,026,000	480,000	2,182,000	614,000
<i>VARIOUS:—</i>						
Guano	1,169,000	226,000	1,414,000	205,000	1,558,000	225,000
Seeds	229,000	29,000	1,781,000	276,000	5,553,000	783,000
Total of Agricultural Produce	39,093,000	4,327,000	59,583,000	8,615,000	79,332,000	5,760,000
MANUFACTURES.						
<i>TEXTILE:—</i>						
Cotton Goods	499,000	227,000	784,000	191,000	{ 759,000	139,000
„ Yarn	34,000	44,000			{ 113,000	97,000
Embroidery	136,000	61,000	144,000	6,000*	84,000	4,000
Hair and Goat's Wool	160,000	136,000	491,000	233,000	481,000	233,000
Lace	81,000	—	10,000	—	67,000	2,000
Linen	57,000	15,000	93,000	8,000	105,000	8,000
Oil Cloth	—	—	†	†	15,000	1,000
Silk	2,430,000	1,253,000	3,119,000	271,000	3,344,000	224,000
Woollen Goods	682,000	127,000	1,384,500	26,000	1,442,000	25,000
„ Yarn	79,000	—	468,000	2,000*	473,000	2,000
Total of Textile	4,158,000	1,863,000	6,493,000	737,000	6,893,000	736,000
<i>VARIOUS:—</i>						
Beads and Bugles of Glass	43,000	—	†	†	187,000	85,000
Books	32,000	—	53,000	3,000*	81,000	6,000
Caoutchouc	—	—	208,000	24,000*	75,000	8,000
Clocks and Watches	174,000	—	565,000	11,000*	566,000	11,000
Coir Ropes, &c.	50,000	—	136,000	4,000*	155,000	4,000
Flowers, Artificial	—	—	†	†	116,000	1,000
Glass of all kinds	223,000	86,000	831,000	100,000	243,000	29,000
Hats and Bonnets of Straw	1,000	—	†	†	100,000	93,000
Leather Boots and Shoes	100,000	—	123,000	16,000*	148,000	19,000
„ Gloves	82,000	—	133,000	7,000*	576,000	25,000
Musical Instruments	55,000	—	170,000	—	180,000	—
Oil Seed Cake	295,000	—	601,000	1,000*	911,000	2,000
Pictures	—	—	†	†	77,000	2,000
Plating of all kinds	18,000	—	†	†	194,000	3,000
Spirits	810,000	795,000	991,000	1,361,000	2,066,000	654,000
Tobacco, Manufactured	24,000	29,000	†	†	283,000	154,000
Wine	1,038,000	349,000	1,410,000	417,000	4,201,000	761,000
Yeast	—	—	—	—	184,000	—
Total of Various	2,945,000	1,229,000	5,221,000	1,944,000	10,353,000	1,856,000
Total of Manufactures	7,103,000	3,092,000	11,714,000	2,721,000	17,246,000	2,590,000
UNENUMERATED ARTICLES	4,583,000	1,535,000	9,141,000	2,375,000	7,663,000	1,600,000
TOTAL OF ALL KINDS	100,469,000	21,874,000	164,736,000	43,538,000	210,531,000	28,630,000

* Estimated.

† Not enumerated.

TABLE No. 3.—GENERAL SHIPPING.

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, IN THE PORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, DISTINGUISHING THE FOREIGN FROM THE BRITISH, IN THE YEARS 1850 AND 1860.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.	1850.				1860.			
	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Tons.	British.	Foreign.	Total.	Tons.
Europe	2,511,000	1,186,000	3,697,000	4,339,000	3,920,000	3,608,000	7,528,000	8,917,000
Asia	342,000	9,000	351,000	361,000	34,000	65,000	99,000	766,000
Africa	185,000	32,000	217,000	155,000	28,000	44,000	72,000	297,000
America	1,600,000	684,000	2,284,000	1,582,000	757,000	1,561,000	3,143,000	1,797,000
Australia, &c.	62,000	...	62,000	147,000	1,000	5,000	6,000	249,000
Total	4,700,000	2,400,000	7,100,000	4,742,000	2,662,000	5,283,000	12,173,000	7,026,000
Total of entered and cleared ...	...	...	...	9,442,000	5,062,000	...	13,916,000	10,773,000
Per cent. of whole .....	...	...	...	65	35	...	56½	48½
Increase per cent. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	112

TABLE No. 4.			
EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE, &c.			
The declared value of the principal and other Articles of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom during the years 1850 and 1860.			
	1850.	1860.	
MANUFACTURES.			
	£	£	
TEXTILE—			
Cotton: Goods	20,530,000	40,346,000	
Ditto, Hosiery, Lace, &c.	1,343,000	1,742,000	
Yarn	6,384,000	9,871,000	
Total of cotton	28,257,000	51,959,000	
Linen: Goods	3,589,000	4,435,000	
Ditto Tape, thread, &c.	358,000	370,000	
Yarn	881,000	1,801,000	
Total of linen	4,828,000	6,606,000	
Silk: Goods	1,258,000	1,587,000	
Yarn (including thrown) ... ..	...	826,000	
Woollen: Goods (entered by the piece)	5,381,000	7,097,000	
Ditto by the yard	2,883,000	4,402,000	
Ditto Hosiery, &c.	325,000	657,000	
Yarn	1,452,000	3,844,000	
Total of woollen	10,041,000	16,000,000	
Various made up: Apparel and slops ...	910,000	2,156,000	
Haberdashery, &c.	1,470,000	4,005,000	
Total of Textile Manufactures ...	46,762,000	83,139,000	
METALLIC—			
Brass and copper	1,316,000	2,038,000	
Guns	231,000	333,000	
Hardware and cutlery	2,641,000	3,771,000	
Iron	1,505,000	3,862,000	
Machinery: steam engines	424,000	1,238,000	
Ditto, other kinds	618,000	2,600,000	
Tin	944,000	1,501,000	
Total of Metal Manufactures ...	7,679,000	15,343,000	
VARIOUS—			
Apothecaries' wares	363,000	593,000	
Agricultural Implements	47,000	255,000	
Beer and Ale	569,000	1,868,000	
Bleaching materials	79,000	97,000	
Books	229,000	495,000	
Bricks	41,000	75,000	
Cabinet and upholstery wares	102,000	223,000	
Candles	98,000	239,000	
Caoutchouc and Gutta Percha	32,000	189,000	
Carriages of all sorts	61,000	227,000	
Confectionery	37,000	135,000	
Cordage and cables	154,000	182,000	
Earthenware and porcelain	999,000	1,451,000	
Gunpowder	208,000	353,000	
Glass and glassware	308,000	653,000	
Hats of all kinds	155,000	317,000	
Leather: Saddlery and Harness	124,000	318,000	
" other manufactures	303,000	1,407,000	
Mathematical and optical instruments ...	35,000	66,000	
Musical instruments	86,000	145,000	
Oil	443,000	1,131,000	
Painters and colourers' materials	248,000	475,000	
Perfumery	51,000	86,000	
Plate, jewellery, and watches	286,000	429,000	
Platting for hats of straw, &c.	102,000	44,000	
Pickles and sauces	138,000	240,000	
Saltpetre (refined in United Kingdom) ...	46,000	99,000	
Soap	201,000	250,000	
Soda	380,000	965,000	
Spirits	59,000	286,000	
Stationery	408,000	759,000	
Sugars	345,000	236,000	
Telegraphic apparatus	—	252,000	
Turnery and turners' wares	28,000	47,000	
Umbrellas and parasols	83,000	128,000	
Total of various Manufactures ...	6,838,000	14,715,000	
METALS, &c., UNWROUGHT—			
Coal, cinders, and culm	1,315,000	3,316,000	
Copper	662,000	750,000	
Iron and steel	3,845,000	8,292,000	
Lead	387,000	701,000	
Salt	21,000	120,000	
Spelter or zinc	224,000	358,000	
Tin	125,000	362,000	
Total of unwrought Metals, &c. ...	6,579,000	13,899,000	

TABLE 4 (continued).

	1850.	1860.
	£	£
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCE NOT		
ALREADY MENTIONED—		
Horses	88,000	205,000
Bacon and hams	38,000	288,000
Beef and pork	29,000	93,000
Butter	211,000	638,000
Cheese	31,000	120,000
Leather, unwrought	182,000	403,000
Wool... ..	624,000	877,000
Fish, all sorts	338,000	554,000
<i>Total of Animal Produce, &c.</i> ...	1,541,000	3,178,000
FOOD—		
Corn, meal, and flour	38,000	211,000
Provisions not otherwise named ...	45,000	248,000
Unenumerated articles	1,885,000	5,109,000
<i>Total Exports of all kinds</i>	71,367,000	135,842,000

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN could not but congratulate the meeting upon the excellent paper which Mr. Ellison had favored them with that evening. A more comprehensive statement connected with the commerce of this country he had never had the opportunity of listening to. It was, indeed, full of facts of the utmost importance, and replete with matter of the deepest interest to a great country like our own, depending necessarily upon industry, trade, and commerce, for its supremacy amongst the nations of the earth. It could not fail to be noticed that our exports of machinery had largely increased—he would not say to an alarming extent—but to an extent that at least seemed to indicate increased competition with our manufactures in other countries of the world. Our great element of power, the steam-engine, had been increasing in export very considerably. Now, he did not, for a moment, disapprove of the exportation of these elements of prosperity to other parts of the world; but the fact being known, ought to stimulate our own energy, and direct it into channels likely to be profitable to ourselves; and we should take timely warning of the influx into certain markets of those elements of manufacturing industry which might, perhaps, displace our own at some not very distant day. Looking over the progress of trade in the Zollverein, our commerce with which had been much retarded by the prohibitive system which had existed there, he was struck with the important fact that, whilst generally our export of manufactured products to these States had scarcely increased, there was the accredited statement that their own consumption of raw cotton, during the comparatively short period of twenty years, had increased 600 per cent. Now we could not witness an effort of that kind in so important a country without expecting that the spirit of competition would be raised—if not to our injury, at all events to our displacement from many markets where we had hitherto enjoyed the privilege of mercantile intercourse. But here he recurred to the important admonition that we should take notice of the changes which were likely to interfere seriously with our own industries as sources of wealth. We saw that in Europe generally our exports had been comparatively languishing, whilst to the new countries our exports on every hand had been increasing. It was satisfactory to find that to South Australia and our colonies we had the means of sending forth increased quantities of the products of industry. If those markets had not been opened, it was clear the trade we enjoyed would not exist to the amazing extent to which it had now attained; but it was a question whether, after all, this increase could be maintained; for, unless our own Government called upon the Governments of foreign nations to remove the obstructions which prevented the freedom of intercourse which this country has established for itself, we must expect to see our foreign trade decline rather than advance.

He had great pleasure in witnessing the benefits which had resulted from the French Commercial Treaty, obtained scarcely more than a year ago. He saw present a gentleman who assisted in bringing about that happy result, and he was sure France would benefit quite as much by commercial intercourse with this country as we should do. It should never be forgotten that it was the consumer who ought to have his interests considered, rather than the producer of an article. At the present time, in the Zollverein the interests of the producers of manufactures were consulted, just as in the Morrill treaty the interests of the manufacturers were allowed to predominate. The interests of the consumer should be maintained by every wise government, just in the same manner as our government had the spirit to repeal the paper duty for the benefit of the consumer, regarding with no sympathy the monopolies of a few manufacturers. If this spirit of enlightened legislation prevailed over the whole field of commerce, he scarcely knew any bounds to the extension of it; but if we were to have that extension, we must have fair and sound principles maintained in our own country, and promote their adoption as far as possible in every country with which we were privileged to have intercourse. He would just observe, in passing, that he did not perfectly agree with Mr. Ellison in the remarks he had made on the subject of Indian cotton. It was at the present time a most interesting question; being as he (the Chairman) was identified with that great industry, he felt the deepest interest in anything which concerned its welfare, and he was anxious that the supply of the raw material should be as large as possible, and, above all, he hoped it would be largely obtained from free sources. Mr. Ellison had said it seemed now to be conceded that Indian cotton could not compete with American. As a general statement that was quite correct, but he (the Chairman) had the satisfaction of stating that he had repeatedly and very recently seen as good and useful cotton from our Indian possessions as we needed to have, or as we had had from the States of America; and therefore, if in many instances our East Indian possessions could supply us with really useful cotton, why should this not be done more extensively? He believed there were no impediments but such as might be regarded as obstacles to the progress of industry itself. If European intelligence and capital found their way into the interior of India—if roads could be formed, if canals could be constructed, and if irrigation could be given to assist the arid atmosphere of India—he had no doubt abundance of useful cotton might be obtained. The statement of Mr. Ellison was, however, correct, when he said that when a weaver or spinner was engaged on inferior East India cotton, his labour was less productive, perhaps to the extent of 25 per cent. For instance, a young woman earning as much as 20s. per week on good American cotton, would be brought down to 15s. when employed upon inferior East India cotton. But let them not make the mistake of comparing good East India cotton with inferior East India cotton. Let them be placed in the right position, and they would then arrive at right results. There was no question that in that part of India where American cotton planters landed twenty years ago, and inculcated a better system of cultivation, a superior description of cotton was produced. In Berar, the central district of India, there was a large field where beautiful cotton could be grown, and sent to European markets. He hoped the Government would cause all fiscal obstacles to be removed. He asked for no special favours for trade, commerce, or industry, but he asked that every obstruction should be removed, and the largest range afforded both to labour and capital. By the wise development of both those elements, they would at no distant period receive large supplies of raw cotton from India. As a cotton spinner, he had used most beautiful cotton from that country. Why should those good qualities be the exception? He knew no reason why they should not be the rule. Let them not forget the fact that the American cotton industry was the result of skill, of capital, and of labour. The Ameri-

can planters had had their little agricultural associations, in which they had freely exchanged their opinions, where they had publicly taught the best methods of growing and maturing cotton. Let us employ the same means in our British possessions, and we should have the same results—let us endeavour to direct intelligence wherever British influence extended, and then we should reap the reward of our exertions.

Mr. P. L. SIMMONDS said that he was sure that all those who had listened to the very valuable and important paper which had just been read, would admit that it had been dealt with in a most exhaustive and masterly manner; and he was glad to find that so useful a mass of statistical information had been elicited from his friend, Mr. Ellison, who had shown his thorough capability to deal with this highly comprehensive and deeply interesting subject. There were few persons who could have grappled with the immense mass of figures and details embodied in that paper, which from kindred investigations he, Mr. Simmonds, knew must have involved an immense amount of reading and research, as well as much arithmetical calculation. The number of bulky blue-books involved in such an inquiry as that before them would frighten many to look at, much less to search through. But not only had the yearly statistical abstracts of our own trade and navigation been laid under contribution, but from the observations and deductions as to the progress and conditions of trade and manufactures in foreign countries, the consular reports, and the reports of our Secretaries of Legation had evidently been carefully studied. Such a retrospect was especially valuable to business men and manufacturers, as showing the ebb and flows of trade, and where our manufactures had gained or lost ground in different markets. It was certainly satisfactory to our industrial progress to find that our foreign shipments had advanced more in the last ten years than in the previous thirty years. It was especially satisfactory to notice the great extension of trade into new quarters by the enterprise of our manufacturers and merchants. Our colonial trade was certainly progressing satisfactorily. There had been, as was shown, an increase of seven millions in the value of our exports to Australia in the ten years. While our manufactures were spreading largely among uncivilised and newly opened countries it was to be hoped that the older countries of Europe would become better customers. It was true, as had been pointed out by the Chairman, that our exports of metals and machinery had been very large, and these were the very elements of our industrial strength, weapons which would be turned against us in the production of cheap manufactured goods. But very much of the iron exports and machinery, in which a fourfold increase had been shown, was for railroads in our colonies, and steam-engines for saw, flour, and other mills, and for steamboats, which were fast extending in various new districts. Africa and Central Asia, the interior of China, Japan, and South America were being opened to our commerce, and it was satisfactory to notice the very marked progress making in Central and Western Africa, by the extension of legitimate trade, for which there was now an opening even in Madagascar. From his connection with the International Exhibition, he knew that the products and articles to be exhibited from these would be very interesting; and, moreover, he was sure our British manufacturers would be able to compete creditably, in most branches of industry, with their foreign competitors.

Mr. NEWMARCH would not have offered any observations but for the opinion which had just been expressed from the chair—that it was essential that the Government of this country should avail itself of all opportunities of removing commercial restrictions in other countries—that they should follow out the policy of which they had an example last year in the commercial treaty entered into with France; and the Chairman referred to the successful operation of that treaty as a cogent reason why that

policy should be followed. Now, with all deference, he must say he regarded that policy as a mistake—not that he was opposed to the extension of commerce, still less with the country nearest to ourselves. He was as anxious as anyone could be to see an increase of trade, not only with France but with the world, but he demurred to the doctrine that in order to increase our commerce we ought to multiply commercial treaties with foreign Governments. If a country desired to increase its trade it should increase its imports, and the way to increase the imports was to lower the customs' duties. It was in our power to have increased our trade with France to any extent by lowering our own customs' duties. We had no occasion for a treaty in order to increase that trade. Let us consider what would have been the position of this country if the apprehensions lately entertained of a war with America had been realised. We had made a treaty with France, by which we had bound ourselves not to raise the duty upon French wines beyond a certain point. If we had found ourselves at war with America, and if it had become necessary to raise an additional fifteen or twenty millions by taxation, we should have been in the position of not being able to increase the import duties on such luxuries as wines and silks, and the increased taxation must have been raised by extra duties upon tea, coffee, sugar, and other articles of general consumption, and by an augmentation, probably, of the income tax; but if the policy of free trade had been adopted with France, we should have been bound by no such fetters. We could have kept the regulation of our own revenue in our own hands, and should have been masters of our own fiscal policy. If it had suited our policy to lower the duties in one year, we could have done it; if in another year it had been necessary to raise those duties, we could have done it. We could have managed our own affairs as we liked. He therefore begged to enter his protest against the doctrine of commercial treaties, although he was in favour of extended commerce; but it was a retrograde movement, after having been familiar with the doctrines of Adam Smith for the last seventy or eighty years, to have it suggested now that if we desired to extend our trade we must fetter ourselves by commercial treaties. Mr. Ellison had told them of the enormous progress of trade during the last ten years. If they analysed the great mass of facts laid before them, they would find that at the bottom, four great leading principles operated. The extension of our trade during the last ten years had been governed by four principal causes. The first was the adoption of free trade principles in this country fourteen years ago, and on a more extended scale ten years ago, when free trade was adopted in its largest sense. The second cause, no doubt, was the gold discoveries in California and Australia. The third was the marvellous advance which had been made in arts and science; and the fourth cause was the establishment of new settlements and colonies all over the world. Those, he believed, would be found to be the four great causes which had led to the extension of our foreign commerce during the last ten years. He was not one of those who looked with anxiety to the future. He believed the foreign trade of this country had never been in a more sound, or healthy, or progressive position than it was at present, and he believed this was because we had thrown ourselves into the commercial contest regardless of protection and all other artificial devices of that nature. We should be able to maintain our position by doing better and going further than other nations, and so long as we did not blind ourselves by relying upon positive treaties he believed we should have no reason to fear the results for the future.

Mr. OGNIE remarked that it was a very difficult, dry, and arduous task to investigate the statistics of the trade of this country. Mr. Ellison had shown them the extraordinary progress they had made in the last ten years. That progress was no doubt owing in a great degree to the free-trade measures which had been adopted by various

governments during that period, which policy had been commenced in this country by Sir Robert Peel in 1842, following in the steps of Mr. Huskisson in 1823-4. Notwithstanding the enormous development of our commerce, even to the most remote regions of the earth, we had still before us a wide field in every part of the globe—more particularly in India and China. With regard to the latter country Mr. Ellison had touched only lightly upon the rapid increase that had taken place within the last few years in the imports of tea. A year or two since the consumption amounted to 55 millions of pounds, and the imports to about 66 millions; last year the consumption was 77 millions, and the imports 99 millions of pounds, and that increase he had no doubt would go on. He fully concurred with the Chairman in the opinion he had expressed with regard to commercial treaties. He (Mr. Ogilvie) belonged to a department of the public service which had been taunted with being great sticklers for routine. They were not the only ones, however. Some of his friends, the advocates of free trade, appeared to be equally sticklers for routine in objecting to commercial treaties because they were not according to the routine of free trade. Looking at the commercial treaties which had been entered into in the present century, they found that the treaty concluded with France, by Pitt, was not one based upon free trade principles, because that treaty was with France exclusively. England admitted the products of France at low duties, and the action was reciprocated on the part of France with regard to the productions of this country, but although we had lately made a treaty with France, we had at the same time opened our ports to the commerce of the whole world. We had not made a tariff of duties for France alone; and it must be borne in mind that that treaty was not made simply as a bargain for the progress of free trade. If we had not concluded that treaty Mr. Gladstone would no doubt have introduced the great financial measures he had so long promised, and which he had the opportunity of introducing in 1860; but there was a great reason why this treaty should be made, and why the Emperor of the French adopted it. That was that it enabled him in a few months to bring about that which in England, with all our cherished free trade notions, it took forty years to accomplish—viz., the introduction of foreign manufactured articles at a low duty, thus destroying the monopoly of French manufacturers. That could only be done in two ways:—either by an act of the national legislature, or by the Government under a reciprocal treaty. The Emperor adopted the latter course, which gave his Government the power of doing it immediately. Therefore there was great gain to the world generally by that treaty, the beneficial results of which we had seen in this country during the few months in which it had been in operation. The exports to France this year amounted to four millions more than they did three years ago, though only three months had yet expired. It was very well to say that if we set the example of free trade other nations would follow it, but it was found in practice that they did not. The only way was to persuade them into it, and that could only be done in the first instance by treaties. He hoped they should be able to effect similar treaties with the Zollverein and other countries in which there had been but a slow increase in the amount of exports of the manufactures of this country, and he hoped that principle would be acted on as far as possible by the present government whenever an opportunity for it was afforded.

Dr. M. MEEKINS thought the best defence of commercial treaties was to be found in the fact that they tended to accelerate the action of foreign Governments. France might have gone on for twenty years longer without adopting free trade, whereas a few months had served to bring it about in that country. He thought it could not be denied that an immense development of the trade of England had resulted from the commercial treaty with France; and, with reference to the objections taken by Mr. Newmarch, he thought this country had gained more by the extension of its commerce by the

treaty than it was likely to suffer in the next ten years from its inability to vary the import duties upon the produce of France. With regard to our colonies, he thought the proper policy to pursue was to admit their productions into this country free of all duties. He thought all such imposts between the mother country and her colonies should be done away with; and, in like manner, he thought the colonies in which a legislature had been established ought not to be allowed to tax the manufactures and productions of the mother country.

Mr. HENRY ASHWORTH said, possibly many gentlemen present might not be aware that his residence and pursuits were in the north—in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire. He was an advocate of free trade, and ever had been. He had heard on this occasion a good deal of stickling about principle, and referring to the observations of Mr. Newmarch, he was also an advocate for forms and principles, as far as they could conveniently be carried out. They had been favoured that evening with a most elaborate statement of the enormous extent to which the various manufactures of our country had increased. He rather imagined that if those who were engaged in producing those manufactures, had been strictly tied down to forms and principles—if they had been made to work by the rule of three, instead of by the rule of thumb—they might at some future day have reached an amount equal to the present scale of exports; but he very much doubted whether, at this early period, they would have attained a mercantile position so exalted as that which had been disclosed to them that evening. With regard to the cotton manufactures of Lancashire, with which he was better acquainted than with any other branch of our national industry, he would remark that, reverting back to a period not beyond that of our immediate forefathers, that county was about the least favoured in natural products, and, perhaps, the least hopeful of any in the kingdom, so much so that the surface of the country was barely able to support the few inhabitants upon it; but that which nature had denied to the surface had been awarded to their search under the surface. The inhabitants were possessed of indomitable industry, and it had been by dint of industry and by the discovery and application of the subterranean wealth—the coals and iron under their feet, that they had succeeded in manipulating and converting the raw material of cotton into an important element of commerce. It had been in this way that they had been enabled to raise up an industry and prosperity which stood unparalleled in the history of any manufacture ever established. In stating this he did so rather as an apologist of expediency, and of the advantage of immediate results, although an advocate for adhesion to forms and principles as far as practicable. The cotton manufacture had grown out of its own strength, and had without protection elaborated itself out of its own means and resources. Now, when they came to talk about conducting a large manufacturing industry, having in view to administer their commercial relations under regulations and theoretic principles, however applicable these might be in dealing with crude matter, which required no food, a systematic arrangement would break down when they came to deal with an industry which required to be sustained by food. In a country like this, which was unable to sustain itself out of its own productive resources of food, we were constantly indebted to other countries, not only for our daily bread, but also for raw material for manufacture; and amidst all the vicissitudes of life, and the fluctuations that took place in the seasons, we must bear in mind that the result of these inequalities fell eventually upon the working classes, either in giving them abundance at one period or scarcity at another. They would bear with him if he dwelt more particularly upon this subject at the present moment, because he recollected that, on leaving Lancashire, little more than twenty-four hours previously, he had been painfully impressed with the sight of skilful industry in rags, starving

in the streets; and when they asked him for food he did not stay to talk to them about theoretic principles, or about waiting till the effects of free trade in this country brought about a reciprocity of action in other countries. He was not one of those who were prepared to condemn the commercial treaty with France, nor to inquire very minutely whether it was, or was not, based upon the great principles laid down by Adam Smith, Ricardo, Stuart Mill, and others, who had done great good in elaborating that which some persons now called a science; but, he would say, when they had a people dependent upon their industry, and to whose skill a great portion of our national prosperity was owing, it ought to be a leading object, in dealing with our trading intercourse with other countries, to regulate, as far as possible, that freedom of action which would give to our dependent classes uniformity in their means of existence. This could not be done at all times, so long as all countries were not alike advanced in their knowledge of commerce. An event had unhappily overtaken the cotton manufacturers, which it had long been foreseen would come upon them in some form or other. It had been evident to his friend, the Chairman, and to many others engaged in the cotton manufacture, that at some period or other an event would occur in the United States of America which would probably cut off 85 per cent. of the amount of raw cotton. No one could contemplate the enormous effect which was produced upon the industry of Lancashire by the present war in the United States, producing the withdrawal of so large a proportion of the raw material of the staple industry of the district. But this had now occurred, and a few months hence the stock of raw material would have become so low that apparently the great bulk of the population of the district would require to be supported either from the poor-rates, by charity, or possibly from the imperial resources. With these weighty considerations before them, it behoved our countrymen to reflect whether means could not be found of producing the raw material over a wider portion of the earth's surface, and at the same time to consider whether, under the existing pressure, there were not arrangements requiring to be made in the various parts of the world which would enable them more effectually to regulate the supplies of raw material and the markets for their manufactures in a more agreeable and effectual manner than at the present time. India had been referred to as a source of supply, and he could most fully rely upon what had been stated by Mr. Heywood, the Commissioner from Manchester, and others, who had knowledge of India, to the effect that with deeper ploughing, more irrigation, better seed, and the application of capital, they could easily obtain from India cotton of the value of 20 or 30 millions sterling annually, instead of receiving, as they had usually done, some three or four millions' worth, and supplied with such irregularity. He would not in this place go into any criticism of the official management of affairs in India—he left those matters in the hands of the Council for India and the Legislature. In the next place, let them consider what was of urgent necessity to be done with regard to the markets for our manufactures. The prolonged war on the Continent of Europe had the effect of impeding a large portion of the intercourse which we had with continental countries; the markets became closed to our manufactures, and but little intercourse with the people or knowledge of the languages was retained. We had succeeded in extending our commerce to the most distant parts of the world, and had at length begun to consider whether there was not still some unoccupied space in Europe, and whether we could not establish a larger amount of trade in those parts of the continent where the people required, not plain inexpensive articles alone, but those also upon which a large amount of labour and skill were employed—articles of design, and various textile manufactures of considerable value. That, no doubt, was a great object to be attained. The Continental markets were close at hand. The trade with various parts of Europe would give speedy returns.

Happily Mr. Cobden had made an inroad in this direction by means of the treaty with France. He might be blamed by some for having departed from what perhaps might be considered the recognized principles of free trade; but he (Mr. Ashworth) could say that, whether he had or had not complied with sound doctrine, there had been during the past winter in many parts of Yorkshire, in Bradford in particular, full employment given to the operatives, instead of half employment, as the result of that treaty with the French Government. It was remarkable that with our existing diplomatic staff we had employed a private individual like Mr. Cobden to negotiate this commercial treaty. He was not a paid agent of the Government; what he had done he did as an amateur, and without hope of reward. But if they inquired how it was we had remained for so long a period having comparatively so little commercial intercourse with the Continent, he would call to their minds the description of persons whom we had sent out as the official representatives of this country. In every important place in Europe this country was represented in its commercial and other concerns by a consul. How was it then that these gentlemen had not discovered the importance of cultivating the commerce of this country? How had it happened that there had been the necessity for Mr. Cobden to go to Paris to make a treaty? The time had arrived when we must of necessity have larger openings for commerce in Europe. The time had come, or would very soon arrive, when those matters would force themselves upon the notice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If England must carry on an annual expenditure of seventy millions, that large sum could not be derived from ploughing the soil—it must come very largely from commerce, and from the industry dependent upon commerce. It became, therefore, most important, in a political point of view, to cultivate commercial intercourse to the greatest possible extent, whereby manufactures of every kind could be increased, and thus the population of the country would be enabled to sustain the burdens which rightfully devolve upon the nation. With regard to the paper itself there appeared to be nothing in it which had produced any discordant opinions; on the contrary, it had been well received, as it deserved to be. It was a most gratifying record of our national industry, and he hoped hereafter, if they lived another ten years, that some one would be found equally able and willing to provide the members of this Society with another paper, showing as triumphant a progress of our commerce as that which Mr. Ellison had laid before them that evening.

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Ellison for his paper, said that gentleman deserved especial praise for the great labour he had bestowed upon this work, and for the masterly manner in which he had laid this subject before them. His views of political economy were sound and true, and he (the Chairman) was sure he was only speaking the sentiments of the meeting when he said they were greatly indebted to Mr. Ellison for the very able paper he had brought before them.

Mr. JOHN DILLON, in seconding the motion, said he had intended to offer a few remarks upon a subject in which he felt so deep an interest as this; but, highly gratified as he had been by the facts that had been brought before them, and agreeing with the arguments with which they were accompanied, he would not intrude upon the attention of the meeting further than to express a hope that, at the approaching Exhibition, the manufacturers of this country would excel in quality as much as he was confident they would in quantity.

The vote of thanks to Mr. Ellison having been passed,

The Secretary announced that on Wednesday evening next, the 12th inst., a paper by Mr. James Morris, entitled "The Mauritius: its Commercial and Social Bearings," would be read.

Home Correspondence.

TRADE MARKS.

SIR,—The Trade Marks Bill having been referred to a select committee, I take the liberty of troubling you with a few remarks thereon, in the hope that this subject may be discussed in your columns with all the attention it deserves. It seems singular that legislation should halt in dealing with a question of so simple a character. It is possible that a main impediment to its settlement arises from the severity of the proposal to deal with infringements as criminal instead of civil offences. There is a dislike to, as well as an impolicy in, Draconic legislation; and it seems unreasonable that while proven piracies of patents, and invasions of literary and design copyrights, are considered merely as grounds for civil actions, a novel principle of law should be introduced in treating imitations of trade marks, by subjecting the delinquents to the penalties of criminal law. Mr. Crawford's proposition to deal with all commercial frauds in a like manner, is at least intelligible and consistent. Now, if a practical protection be required, a system of registration, as already proposed by more than one able authority, should be adopted. Such a mode obtains as a serviceable protection for property in art-manufacture, in sculpture, in literature, and in some categories of invention: it has been adopted with advantage in France, and to some extent in Sheffield. The machinery for its administration is ready to hand in the Designs Registration Office, connected with the Board of Trade. As to Mr. Milner Gibson's objection in respect of cost, I conceive that to be a wholly untenable one. The cost need be but trifling; and what manufacturer could object to incurring a few shillings' expense, if he thereby rendered his property more safe, or more readily secured? So long as the sole remedy is by injunction, by suit in equity, or by trial in the superior courts, the dread of expensive litigation is likely to deter manufacturers from seeking to protect their rights; whereas an application of the registration law, with its contingent summary mode of jurisdiction, would present the same advantages in respect of copyright in trade marks, as it already does in regard to industrial designs. A long and intimate acquaintance with the operation of the Ornamental Designs Acts has convinced me of their utility. Their remedy for infringements is so simple and speedy, that fraudulent persons may well be deterred from infringing, and if a register were open for public inspection, as of course it should be, there would be small danger of, or excuse for, honest men innocently copying another manufacturer's trade mark.

But since "prevention is better than cure;" since the strengthening of the rampart is more advantageous than the chastisement of the invader; the adoption of a rational system of trade marks would be of immense importance. I submit that it would be wise, if, instead of the introduction of emblems or figures of objects, as trade marks, the law should restrict all trade marks susceptible of registration to letters, words, or numbers, or such like characters, or, better still, to a combination of letters and numbers. The adoption of such a system would render each trade mark more distinctive, more substantial, and, therefore, more secure; it would impart to it a sharply defined, and unmistakable idiosyncrasy; it would facilitate the process of registration as well as the searching of the registers, and, thence, the avoiding of infringements; and it would remove perplexity from the mind of registrar, magistrate, judge, or jury, as to similarity of rival works. These ends would be unattainable if fancy trade marks were adopted, which would be liable to occasion much difference of opinion on points of similarity. Moreover, the plan I propose would facilitate the operations of commerce, as a product might be readily indicated and known by its mark. A particular steel, a particular beer-label, marked A 50, for example, might

acquire and maintain as distinct a celebrity, and as defined a rank in the market and the store, as does at present the vessel registered A 1 at Lloyd's, in the underwriter's room and on Change. Of course, in citing such a comparison, I do not carry the analogy to the question of intrinsic value, for the mark I propose would be no test of superiority of quality, except in so far as might depend on the manufacturer, who should have adopted and registered it as his distinctive mark. I believe such a system would lead to a more general adoption and registration of trade marks, and therefore to a more general sense of industrial responsibility, and a higher standard of manufacturing and commercial probity; or, to adopt the well-chosen words of Monsieur Barrault, in his diligently-compiled book on the French trade-mark law, "imprimer un haut caractère de probité et de moralité à la fabrication et aux opérations commerciales, en répandant et généralisant l'emploi de la marque, sous la garantie de laquelle chaque fabricant et chaque négociant viendra placer la loyauté de ses produits."

I do not apologize for troubling you with this letter, believing your journal eminently adapted for the consideration of a question so intimately affecting the interests of manufactures and commerce.

I am, &c.,

M. HENRY.

84, Fleet-street, February 27, 1862.

THE TURKISH BATH.

SIR,—Although I do not believe in the possibility of a physical panacea, and therefore cannot believe that the Turkish bath can ever be a remedy for all the moral and physical evils which beset our humanity, I yet do believe that it is not only an instrument of great luxury, but a very powerful agent in the cure and prevention of disease.

I cannot agree with a speaker who said that the benefits to be derived from the bath must be determined by science, if by science was meant a knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and chemistry, for it is a remarkable and a very humiliating fact, that science, so called, has not, in any appreciable degree, advanced the healing art.

The use of quinine was discovered by savages, and opposed by science for many years. The effect of vaccination was a discovery of pure observation, but the practice thereof was denounced for many years by almost every man of medical "science" in the country.

So also of the hot-air bath. It has existed as a means of cleanliness and health for thousands of years; and not only have scientific medical men failed to appreciate its advantages, but it now seems a certain number of such men can only see in the bath danger and absurdity.

No medical man who has not experimented on himself and his patients, has any right to express a positive opinion in the matter, because medicine, as now practised, is not a deductive science, but only an experimental art.

Sir John Fife has probably had ten times more experience than any other medical man, of the operation of the bath in disease, and he testifies strongly in its favour. My own experience is comparatively limited, but the result of that experience is, that I have seen much good, but no harm, from the use of the bath in disease.

I will not say that no one has ever been injured by the bath; but such cases, so far as I have seen, have resulted from imperfect ventilation, or excessive heat; errors not inherent in hot-air baths, but the result of imperfect construction, or defective arrangements in individual baths.

It appears to me that a most thorough ventilation is a most essential element in the success of any hot-air bath; and as ventilation is equivalent to extra expense in fuel, there exists the temptation to under ventilate.

Abundance of fresh air after the hot-air process is finished, I also consider is a very essential element of success.

For my own part I have never had so refreshing a bath

as I had in Mr. Urquhart's private bath in the country, when, after the hot-air process, we sat in the open garden, with the frost and snow on the ground, covered only by a thin sheet, with the free air of heaven blowing over us.

A bath of this kind is truly invigorating, and under its influence one, although accustomed to wear flannels for years, can, without danger, at once dispense with them.

I will not say, with Mr. Urquhart, that hot-air baths should be substituted for hospitals, but this I will say, that the governors of any hospital who refuse to add a hot-air bath to the establishment, incur a very serious responsibility by neglecting a remedy which in many cases is more powerful than all the drugs in the "Pharmacopœia."

Conceive miserable, wretched men dawdling about the streets in dismal, wet, cold, and dirty nights, and crawling into gin shops! How infinitely better if they could go to some hot-air temple, erected let us say by teetotallers, and having their bodies washed and thoroughly warmed through, their clothes dried and freed of vermin, and after a good cup of coffee, could go home to their happy wives and children—wives and children who have hitherto trembled at their return—and all this moral and physical regeneration at an expense of say *threepence*. Builders should make it a feature of new houses to have a hot-air chamber constructed on the basement. By this means the entire house, together with the conservatory, might be heated. In cold winter mornings especially, a hot-air bath would be a temptation to early rising, and the individual indulging in it would become well prepared for the business of the breakfast table and the duties of the day, going forth to his work clear-headed and comfortable.

Finally, the hot-air bath appears to me the best remedy we possess for gout and rheumatism, and I would recommend it with confidence in the cold stage of cholera and ague. It is most useful in cases of internal congestion, and in many cases of indigestion, skin disease, neuralgia, and chronic bronchitis.

I would also recommend it in those cases of consumption which seem to demand a warm climate, as the hot-air bath will enable such individuals to take out-door exercise even in our cold and damp winter weather.

I am, &c.,

GEORGE WYLD, M.D.

SIR,—A custom observed among the Mexican Indians, on the south of the Columbia Region, is interesting in connexion with the recent discussion on this subject. Beechey, taking his account from my notes, has given a very cursory description of it at page 369, vol. i.

I will not give his extract, but precisely my own version of what I witnessed. The temeschal of the Aborigines, said to belong to them before the visits of Europeans, is deemed a religious ceremony. It is secret, and no women or boys are admitted. That which I inspected, when emptied of its men, was situated near a very cold pond, the temperature of which was about 50 in November. The house was constructed of pine logs, like a huge wigwam, about 60 feet on the sides and floor, the base being about 6 feet below the ground level. In the centre was a log-wood fire, and the entrance was about 6 feet above the ground-level; a notched log served for a ladder, and a door fitted closely, which was guarded by a sentinel outside.

This building accommodated 60 persons sitting in order behind each other at the outer circle. Each individual was furnished with a dry grass ball, and used it on the back and sides of his friend in front. With the heat from the fire, no escape for the smoke, and free use of the grass ball, it may be imagined they soon became reeking with perspiration. (This information I derived from Padre Thomas, the principal of the Mission.) At a signal the door was opened, and these individuals rushed out of the bath-room and plunged into the pond. But from what I witnessed they did not seem to enjoy the cold water. Yet these tribes are deemed especially filthy in their

habits, and are, when confined to the Mission houses, very unhealthy.

I have visited the tribes throughout America, and my conviction is that those who bathe most are enervated, and do not exhibit the great muscular strength we notice among the Indians north of the Oregon, or even the Esquimaux.

Again, coming back to the Eastern Archipelago, the bathers, particularly the Malays, are effeminate. The Chinese, who wash frequently, but with small doses of water, are robust. It has always occurred to me that undue perspiration was to be viewed as living on the principal instead of the interest of the constitution. If we require a home proof we have only to take Bermuda, constantly surrounded by the waters of the Gulf stream at 86°. People living in that vapour bath do not live long, and are subject to a species of rheumatism, termed break-bone fever.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD BELCHER

Proceedings of Institutions.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES ADULT EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The following address of condolence from this Society has been presented to the Queen:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the officers and members of the Southern Counties Adult Education Society, humbly approach your Majesty with the expression of our sincere and respectful sympathy in the great loss and affliction with which it has pleased God to visit your Majesty, your royal children, and the nation, by the death of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort. While warmly participating in the general sorrow, we claim to ourselves the mournful privilege of a special cause of regret for the loss of one to whom our Society owes a very deep and lasting debt of gratitude. When struggling with the difficulties of the establishment of such a society, and of drawing public attention to the neglected classes now so greatly benefited by educational institutions and night schools, the enlightened patronage and generous aid of His Royal Highness, freely and seasonably offered, carried our efforts to an unexpected and unexampled measure of success. The greatness of the nation's loss has been thus practically brought home to us. That God may be graciously pleased to sustain and comfort your Majesty in your affliction, and to grant you a long reign over a happy and grateful people, is the earnest prayer of your Majesty's most dutiful subjects and servants."

(Signed)

ASHBURTON, President.

SAMUEL BEST,

THOMAS BACON, } Hon. Secs.

And nearly 300 officers and members of the Society.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon. R. Geographical, 8½. 1. Mr. H. Mouhot, "Travels in Cambodia." 2. Mr. Edward O'Riley, "Tour to Karen-land, through the Shan States to Tungu." 3. Mr. Spencer St. John, late Consul-General for Borneo, "The N.W. Coast of Borneo." Medical, 8½.
- Tues. Medical and Chirurgical, 8½. Civil Engineers, 8. Mr. C. A. Hartley, "On certain Works recently executed at the Sulina Mouth of the Danube." Zoological, 9. Syro-Egyptian, 7½. Royal Inst., 3. Mr. John Marshall, "On the Physiology of the Senses." Architectural Museum, South Kensington, 8. Distribution of Prizes to Artist-Workmen. Address by the President.
- Wed. Society of Arts, 8. Mr. James Morris, "The Mauritius: its Commercial and Social Bearings." Graphical, 8. Microscopical, 8. Literary Fund, 2. Annual Meeting. Roy. Soc. Literature, 8½. Archaeological Association, 8½.

- THURS...Royal, 8½.
 Antiquaries, 8½.
 Philological, 8.
 Royal Society Club, 6.
 Royal Inst., 3. Professor Tyndall, "On Heat."
 FRI.....Astronomical, 8.
 Royal Inst., 8. Mr. W. S. Savory, "On Motion in Plants and Animals."
 Royal United Service Inst., 3. Major Strange, "Geodesy, especially relating to the great Trigonometrical Survey of India."
 SAT.....Royal Inst., 3. Mr. Henry F. Chorley, "On National Music."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

SESSIONAL PRINTED PAPERS.

Delivered on 7th February, 1862.

- North America—Correspondence respecting the Civil War (No. 1).
 North America—Copy of Despatches, &c. (No. 2.)
 North America—(International Maritime Law) Correspondence (No. 3).
 North America—(Withdrawal of Consul Bunch's exequatur) Correspondence (No. 4).
 North America—(Seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell) Correspondence (No. 5).
 North America—(The "Nashville" and "Tuscarora") Correspondence (No. 6).
 Princess Alice's Marriage—Treaty between Her Majesty and the Grand Duke of Hesse.
 International Copyright—Accession of the Grand Duke of Hesse to the Conventions between Great Britain and Prussia.
 Mexico—Copy of the Tripartite Convention.

SESSION 1861.

- Par.
 Numb.
 324 (A viii.). Poor Rates and Pauperism—Return (A).
Delivered on 8th and 10th February, 1862.
 2. Agricultural Labourers (Ireland)—Return.
 4. Coal Mine Accidents—Abstract of Return.
 5. Friendly Societies (Scotland)—Report by the Registrar.
 Poor Relief (Scotland)—Sixteenth Report of the Board of Supervision.

Delivered on 11th February, 1862.

7. Metropolitan Board of Works—Return.
 10. Court of Session (Scotland)—Return.
 2. Bills—Qualification for Offices Abolition.
 3. Whipping.
 Morocco—Papers relating to the Loan.
 Morocco—Convention relative to a Loan.
 Mexico—Correspondence.

Delivered on 12th February, 1862.

1. Public Income and Expenditure—Account.
 8. Population, Revenue, &c.—Return.
 9. Sale of Gas—Return.
 16. Lunacy—Account.
 1. Bills—Highways.
 6. " Exchequer Bills.
 China (Affairs of Canton)—Correspondence.

SESSION 1861.

495. Poor Law Unions—Return.
Delivered on 13th February, 1862.
 17. East India (The "Nil Durpun")—Return.
 18. Charitable Funds—Return.
 19. Hartley Colliery Accident—Return.
 25. General Committee of Elections—Mr. Speaker's Warrant.
 26. Navy—Supplementary Estimate for 1861-62.
 5. Bills—India Stocks Transfer.
 7. " Parochial Assessments.
 10. " Church Rates Abolition.
 12. " Conveyance of Voters.
 Queensland—Papers.

Delivered on February 14th, 1862.

4. Coal Mine Accidents—Return (corrected pages).
 19. Hartley Colliery Accident—Return (a corrected Copy).
 9. Bill—Marriages of Affinity.

Delivered on 15th and 17th February, 1862.

31. Army—Supplementary Estimate for 1861-62.
 24. Court of Chancery (The Sutors' Funds)—Return.
 33. Cities and Boroughs—Returns.
 11. Bill—Metropolis Local Management Acts Amendment.
 North America—Papers (No. 7) relating to the Imprisonment of Mr. Shaver.

Delivered on 18th February, 1862.

41. Navy Estimates for 1862-3.
 6. Bills—Accidents Compensation.
 16. " Church Rates Voluntary Commutation.
 Education—Revised Code of Regulations, with proposed Alterations.
Delivered on 19th February, 1862.
 15. Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues—Abstract Account.
 22. Post Office Savings Banks—Regulations.
 35. East India (Loan)—Return.
 36. East India (Revenues)—Return.

39. Army (Effectives)—Returns.
 42. Piers and Harbours (1. Mishnish Pier, Tobermory; 2. Oban Pier; 3. Pier and Harbour at Hastings; 4. Carrickfergus Harbour; 5. Deal and Walmer Pier; 6. St. Ives Pier (Cornwall)—Admiralty Reports.
 13. Bills—Church Rates Commutation.
 14. " Markets and Fairs (Ireland).
 15. " Poor Relief (Ireland) (No. 2).

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.

[From Gazette, February 28th, 1862.]

- Dated 23rd November, 1861.*
 2950. E. de Wyldé, 10, Great College-street, Camden-town—Imp. in paper-making machinery.
Dated 26th November, 1861.
 2972. C. Stevens, 31, Charing-cross—An improved indelible anti-corrosive ink. (A com.)
Dated 24th December, 1861.
 3221. A. V. Newton, 66, Chancery-lane—Improved means for reducing the friction and wear of slide valves of steam engines.
Dated 31st December, 1861.
 3274. E. T. Hughes, 123, Chancery-lane—Imp. in saddles. (A com.)
Dated 13th January, 1862.
 87. A. G. Southby, Bulford, Wiltshire—Imp. in the preparation of pulp for paper making.
Dated 15th January, 1862.
 112. E. Lord, Todmorden, Yorkshire—Imp. in check straps applicable to looms for weaving.
 115. J. Ridesdale, Minorities—Imp. in preparing sheet lead for covering floors, stairs, and other like purposes.
Dated 18th January, 1862.
 137. S. Dreyfous, Paris—An improved throstle spinning frame. (A com.)
Dated 21st January, 1862.
 150. J. Stenhouse, 11, Upper Brunswick-terrace, Barnsbury-road—Imp. in the protection of metallic surfaces, and in rendering certain substances less pervious to air and moisture.
Dated 23rd January, 1862.
 171. J. Tomlinson, Liverpool—Imp. in washing machines.
 173. F. W. Werner, Mannheim, Baden—An improved method of, and apparatus for, destroying vermin.
Dated 28th January, 1862.
 213. J. List, Carlisle, Isle of Wight—An improved means and instrument for obtaining distances and heights, and distances between distant objects without computation.
 215. S. Smith and T. Smith, Nottingham—Imp. in the manufacture of cord and twine from mill spun yarns.
 222. S. B. Lister and J. Warburton—Manningham, near Bradford—Imp. in preparing cotton for spinning.
 228. R. Bodmer and W. Wilson, Newport—Imp. in the process of manufacturing artificial stones, parts of which improvements are applicable to the manufacture of artificial fuel.
Dated 29th January, 1862.
 229. J. H. Brierley, Park-terrace, Halifax—An improved clasp or fastener for reversible belts, bands, or straps.
 233. J. McKean and J. Gabbott, Walmer-bridge Mills, near Preston—Imp. in sizing or dressing yarns or textile materials.
Dated 31st January, 1862.
 269. H. White, 13, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road—Imp. in shirt collars.
Dated 1st February, 1862.
 269. W. Smith, Bury—Imp. in machinery for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, or other articles of a similar nature or character.
 273. J. Hill, 212, Piccadilly—Imp. in the construction of portable chairs and other articles for sitting or reclining on, road, bath, invalid, wheel, and children's carriages, ambulances, or vehicles for carrying sick or wounded persons.
Dated 3rd February, 1862.
 283. D. Joy, Manchester—Imp. in machinery for forging metals, also applicable to other purposes.
 285. C. Stevens, 31, Charing-cross—An improved axle-tree. (A com.)
Dated 6th February, 1862.
 313. R. Russell, Derby—Imp. in stove grates and kitchen ranges.
 317. E. C. Willis, Addison-road, Kensington—Imp. in the treatment of wax and other substances of a similar nature.
 319. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in the preparation of pulp for paper. (A com.)
 321. J. D. Dunncliff, Nottingham—Imp. in the manufacture of lace or net bonnet fronts and other similar articles, and in apparatus used in this manufacture.
Dated 7th February, 1862.
 325. H. A. Silver, Silvertown, Essex—Imp. in the manufacture of trays, cases, and other similar articles, and bottles, in ebonite, vulcanite, or other hard india rubber.

327. A. McKenzie and F. Panthel, Glasgow—Imp. in sewing machines.

329. H. Maccaulay and A. F. Notley, Rotherham—Imp. in fire guards.

331. H. Brinsmead, Ipswich—Imp. in apparatus for moving, elevating, cleaning, and dressing grain.

Dated 8th February, 1862.

333. J. Howie, Kilmarnock, Scotland—Imp. in regulating the consumption of fuel in furnaces.

327. James Carrington, Queen's-gate Mews, Kensington—Imp. in the construction and fitting up of stalls and horse boxes.

Dated 10th February, 1862.

339. M. A. F. Menons, 39, Rue de l'Echiquier, Paris—Improved apparatus for the administration of vapour baths. (A com.)

341. R. Philp and J. Philp, Lower John-street, Golden-square—An imp. in propellers for propelling ships, boats, and other vessels in water.

343. Commander B. C. T. Pim, R.N., Junior United Service Club, St. James's, and G. Fawcus, North Shields—Imp. in uniting iron plates, and in uniting and fixing armour plates on ships and other structures.

345. G. Smith, Holland-grove, North Brixton—Imp. in shawls.

Dated 11th February, 1862.

353. E. Sutton, Radcliffe, Lancashire—A certain imp. in machinery or apparatus for preparing cotton and other fibrous substances for spinning.

355. W. Lyall, Amiens, France—Imp. in machinery for preparing flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances.

358. J. Brinsmead, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square—Imp. in pianofortes.

361. J. J. McComb, Pump-court, Temple—An improved fastening for securing cotton and other bales or packages.

363. J. Hetherington, Manchester—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for preparing cotton and other fibrous materials for spinning.

Dated 12th February, 1862.

366. John Robb, Aberdeen—Imp. in ventilation, and in apparatus employed for that purpose.

367. J. Brickhill, 5, Stepney-causeway, Commercial-road-east—Imp. in the cylinders and pistons of steam engines.

369. A. Hinshaw, Aldermanbury Postern—Imp. in hooped skirts. (A com.)

370. R. A. Brooman, 166, Fleet-street—Imp. in preparing and ornamenting cast iron and other metals, in order to fit them for articles of furniture and decoration and other similar uses. (A com.)

371. J. S. Joseph, Rhostyllan, near Wrexham—Imp. in coke ovens, and in utilising the waste heat from the same.

373. A. Samuelson, 21, Cornhill—Imp. in building ships and vessels.

Dated 13th February, 1862.

376. J. S. Joseph, Rhostyllan, near Wrexham—An improved retort oven, and the utilisation of the spare heat from the same.

383. C. D. Abel, 20, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane—Imp. in towing boats or other vessels on rivers, and in apparatus employed for that purpose. (A com.)

391. J. E. McConnell, Wolverton—Imp. in parts of boilers and furnaces for locomotive and other engines.

393. J. E. McConnell, Wolverton—Imp. in railway breaks, and in warming railway carriages.

395. W. G. Valentin, Oxford-street—An improved mode of and apparatus for coking coal.

Dated 14th February, 1862.

396. S. B. Whitfield, Birmingham—Imp. in the manufacture of iron bedsteads, and in the manufacture of ornamental iron tubes or columns for the construction and ornamentation of iron bedsteads.

397. A. J. Dodson, Clapham—An improved composition for coating, covering, or protecting ships' bottoms, applicable also for coating or covering railway sleepers, telegraphic wires, and other surfaces, and likewise as a cement, and as a substitute for metal for certain constructive purposes.

328. W. Clark, 53, Chancery-lane—Imp. in mounting and fixing the handles or knobs of doors, furniture, and other articles. (A com.)

399. T. D. McFarlane, Glasgow—Imp. in sewing machines.

400. J. H. Johnson, 47, Lincoln's-inn-fields—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for propelling ships and boats. (A com.)

401. W. F. Smith and A. Coventry, Salford—Imp. in, and applicable to, lathes for turning and cutting screws.

Dated 15th February, 1862.

406. G. H. Law, 17, Rochester-road, Camden New-town—Imp. in the construction of steam and other boilers.

408. C. Turner and J. Shaw, Leeds—Imp. in felted fabrics.

412. R. Bunting, Sheffield—Imp. in the manufacture of bolsters and scales, and in machinery employed therein.

414. R. Bell, 41, Westland-row, Dublin—Imp. in treating fabrics or articles composed of animal and vegetable substances, for the purpose of separating one class from another.

416. J. Green, Worcester—Imp. in the method of and apparatus for signalling, which improvements apply to signals used with steam ploughs or cultivators.

Dated 17th February, 1862.

418. F. W. Gerish, East-road, City-road—Imp. in pumps.

420. J. Hodgkinson and D. Greenhalgh, Bolton, Lancashire—Imp. in machinery or apparatus for preparing or combing cotton, wool, and other fibrous materials.

Dated 18th February, 1862.

430. J. Lees, the Rookery, Salterhebble, near Halifax—An improved trap for catching rats, mice, birds, and other animals alive.

434. W. Firth, Burley, Leeds—Imp. in machinery for digging or turning up soil.

Dated 19th February, 1862.

436. J. T. Pendlebury, Elton, near Bury, and G. Pendlebury, Tottington-lower-end, Lancashire—Imp. in machinery for doubling, folding, or plaiting cloth.

440. W. B. Adams, Holly Mount, Hampstead—Imp. in springs, and their arrangement for moving and stationary purposes.

444. W. Davis, Spencer-road, Stoke Newington—Imp. in increasing the illuminating effect of coal gas and other gases.

446. J. Gregory, Wellington, Somersetshire—Imp. in candlesticks.

448. J. Willcox, Ludgate-hill—Imp. in the manufacture of frills or ruffles, and in the machinery or apparatus employed therein. (A com.)

Dated 23th February, 1862.

450. J. Friedlaender, White Abbey, Antrim, Ireland—Imp. in machinery for scutching, breaking, and preparing flax, hemp, jute, and other fibrous substances.

454. R. T. Pritchett, St. James's-street—Imp. in targets or butts.

456. J. Paterson, Middle Temple—Imp. in means or apparatus for facilitating the evaporation of saccharine solutions. (A com.)

458. Lord A. S. Churchill, 16, Rutland-gate, Hyde-park—Imp. in electric telegraphs.

INVENTION WITH COMPLETE SPECIFICATION FILED.

509. J. Imray, 65, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth—Imp. in hinges. 25th February, 1862.

PATENTS SEALED.

[From Gazette, February 28th, 1862.]

February 20th.

2206. R. McConnell.

2207. J. M. Rowan and T. R. Horton.

2208. C. Edkins.

2209. J. E. Ridges and J. Barker.

2211. Peter Effertz.

2225. W. Spence.

2231. J. Brown.

2237. W. Ainsworth, E. Heap, W. Fielding, & E. Openshaw.

2238. N. D. P. Maillard.

2240. G. Norris.

2255. J. Anthony.

2332. J. Gurman.

2357. W. G. Creamer.

2558. W. Macnab.

2597. C. D. Abel.

2669. E. Chambers.

2715. J. H. Johnson.

2745. M. Myers, M. Myers, and W. Hill.

2920. J. H. Johnson.

3197. J. Redfern.

[From Gazette, March 4th, 1862.]

March 4th.

2213. F. Bennett.

2229. C. F. Kirman.

2335. T. G. Messenger.

2241. J. Holland and G. Okell.

2246. W. Simons.

2249. A. Fryer.

2253. R. A. Brooman.

2265. G. Greaves.

2269. W. W. Clay.

2275. P. Dubrule.

2286. J. A. Knight.

2291. J. King and J. Sutcliffe.

2294. A. Green & W. H. Glover

2334. J. Clough.

2398. G. Russell.

2411. S. Rowsell.

2511. S. Bremner.

2536. W. E. Newton.

2543. W. E. Newton.

2569. W. E. Newton.

2588. H. Mearing.

3096. T. Higgins.

3252. J. P. Dornay, J. S. Aiken-head, and T. Johnson.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £50 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, February 28th, 1862.]

February 25th.

513. W. McNaught.

514. R. Fielden and T. Fielden.

579. J. M. Dunlop.

604. W. Avery.

February 19th.

528. G. Horner.

[From Gazette, March 4th, 1862.]

February 25th.

526. J. Howden.

539. H. Moule.

810. F. Morton.

February 28th.

531. C. Hall and C. Hall.

543. J. Templeman.

544. J. Pile.

545. D. Lichtenstadt.

March 1st.

576. R. A. Brooman.

PATENTS ON WHICH THE STAMP DUTY OF £100 HAS BEEN PAID.

[From Gazette, February 28th, 1862.]

February 20th.

445. H. C. Jennings.

[From Gazette, March 4th, 1862.]

February 28th.

454. G. M. Miller.

478. R. Body & T. C. Bridgman.

March 1st.

529. J. Bullough.